

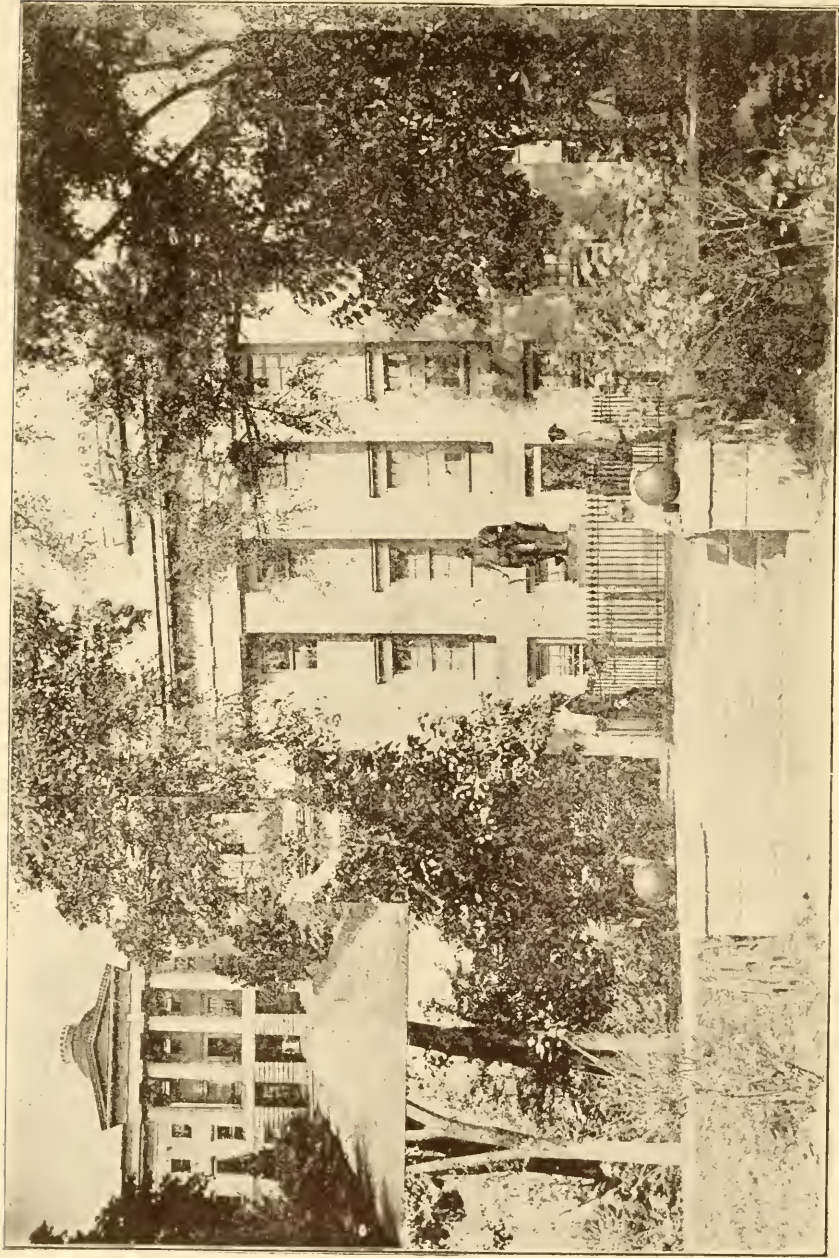
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STATE CAPITOL.



THE
CITY OF
RALEIGH, N. C.
AND VICINITY.

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CONDITIONS
AND
RESOURCES

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RALEIGH, N. C.*

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INTRODUCTORY.

THIS little volume is issued by authority of the RALEIGH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY, the compilation being made by the President and Secretary. Credit is due Mr. J. R. Watts, of Atlanta, Ga., for any and all artistic effects it may embody. The volume is by no means exhaustive of the subject. The only merit claimed for it is a strict adherence to facts as far as it goes. It is modestly commended to the attention of the health-seeker, investor and home-seeker; and if interest shall be created by it, all particulars concerning any feature named may be had by correspondence with the Secretary of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce.

W. E. ASHLEY, *President.*

H. W. AYER, *Secretary.*

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THE OLD NORTH STATE.

RALEIGH, the Capital City of North Carolina, is situated in the "Middle and Piedmont" division; the State being divided into three distinct sections. These are known as the "Mountain Section," the "Middle and Piedmont Section" and the "Eastern Section." The three divisions are a consequence of the general topography of the State which may be briefly described as a vast declivity, sloping from the summit of the Smoky Mountains, an altitude of nearly 7,000 feet, to the level of the Atlantic Ocean, which is the eastern boundary. The length of this slope is 500 miles and is made up of three immense terraces. The first is the highest elevation in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, the average being about 3,000 feet above the sea-level. The second is the Middle Section, which comprises nearly half the area of the State and is from 300 to 1,000 feet above the sea-level. The third is the Eastern Section, which may be described as a vast plain extending from the coast into the interior of the country for a distance of about one hundred and twenty-five miles. The surface of this plain rises by easy gradations at the rate of a little more than a foot to the mile. An eloquent orator has compared the State of North Carolina with a goddess in a gracefully reclining attitude



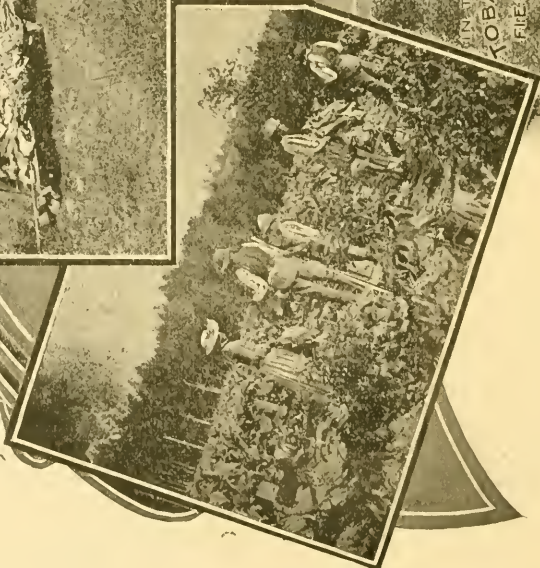
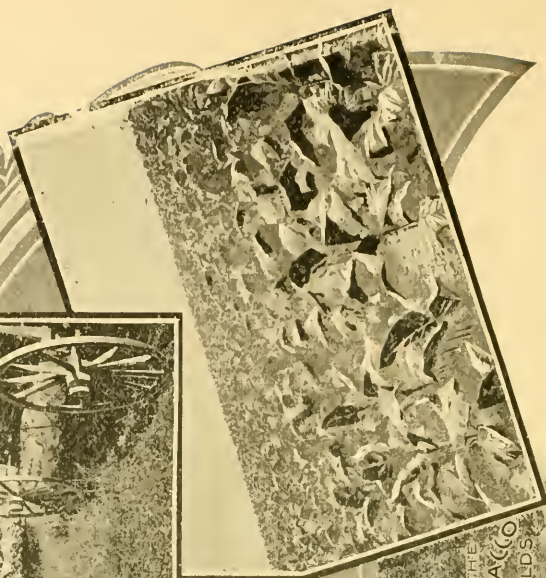
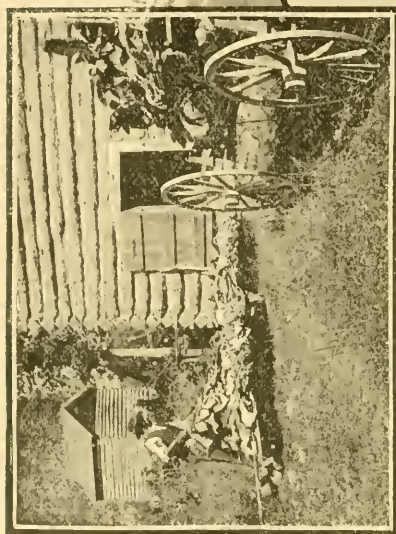
"THE ROLLING LANDS IN THEIR GRACEFULLY CURVING OUTLINES PRESENT PHASES OF BEAUTY WHICH NEVER TIRE THE EYE OF PERCEPTION AND TASTE."

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

under poetical conditions: Her head encircled by fleecy clouds and bathed and cooled by their moisture; her breasts full and productive and yielding all the rich sustenance of earth; her feet played about and laved by waves of ocean surf, tempered and made delightfully agreeable by the influences of the great Gulf Stream not far distant.

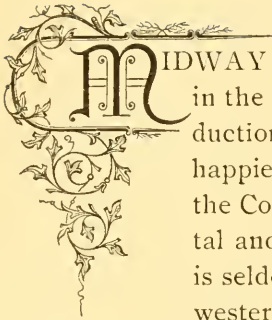
Reference to the mean parallels of latitude will show that North Carolina is situated nearly midway of the Union; and inasmuch as the Union lies entirely within the temperate zone, it follows that North Carolina is situated upon the central belt of that zone. This position gives to the State climatical conditions and productive capacities not excelled by any in the world. Other causes apart from its position concur to produce these results. On the west the lofty mountain chains interpose their mighty barrier between the bleak winds of the Northwest and the general surface of the State. On the east the coast is swept by the Gulf Stream, the meliorating effect of which is felt far inland. From this position and these causes the temperature, which is more or less the life of all vegetation, ranges within moderate limits from season to season. Including all the sections heretofore named, the range of climate in North Carolina is the same as that from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The influence of this fact is seen in the wide range of natural and agricultural products freely growing within its borders—from the Palmetto and Magnolia Grandiflora to the White Pine, Hemlock and Balsam Fir, and from sugar-cane and rice to Canadian oats and buckwheat.

North Carolina has no blanks in the census. Every product of which the census takes note is reported from this State. It is the only State and only division of territory where the ascent from the mild waves of the ocean to the tops of mountains—a mile and a quarter above the sea—produces the same effects as are wrought elsewhere by advance from the semi-tropical airs of the South to the cold regions of the North.



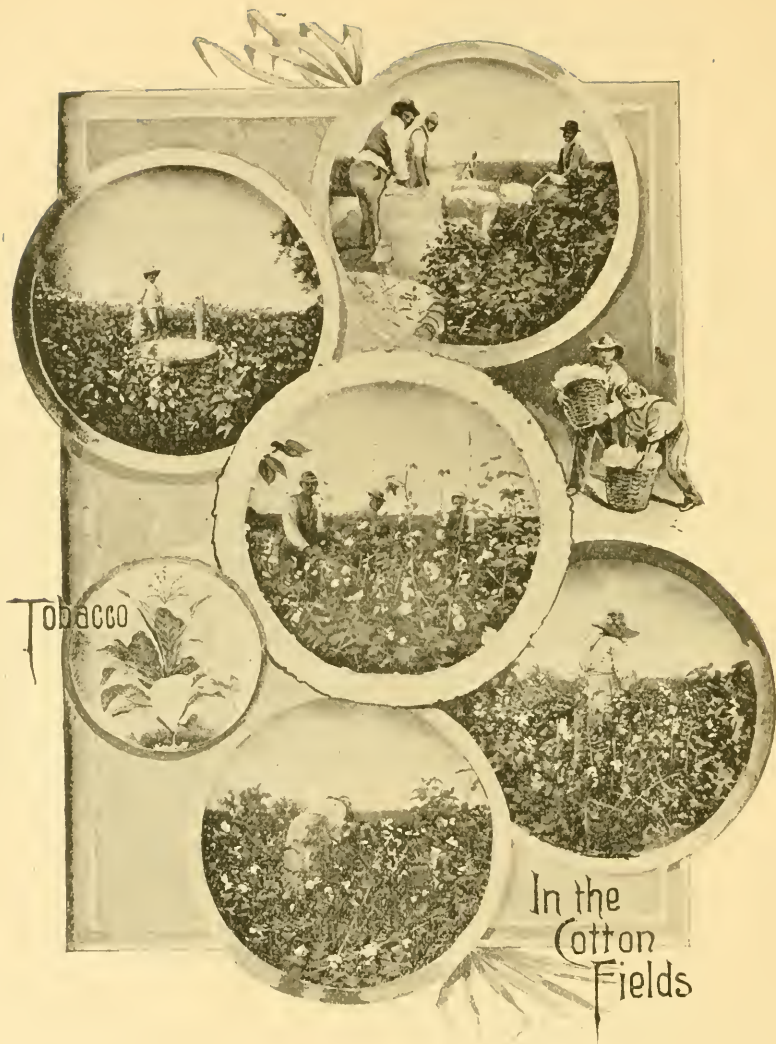
IN THE
TOBACCO
FIELDS

WAKE COUNTY



MIDWAY of this general slope, and on the second terrace, in the centre of all the vast and varied richness of production, partaking of the nature of all and enjoying the happiest possible average of the general temperature, is the County of Wake, in which Raleigh, the State Capital and also the county seat, is situated. This county is seldom touched by the wild, bleak winds of north-western and western origin; their force is broken and destroyed by the great mountain fort and breastworks to westward. When the cold breath does burst through some gaps with broken force and crippled capacity to nip and chill, it is met here by the milder but more persistent influence of the warm Gulf Stream and quickly subdued and conquered. Only one wind-storm of any considerable force has occurred at Raleigh in sixty-six years.

The County of Wake is named in honor of Estlier Wake, who was a sister of the wife of Colonial Governor Tryon. It is one of the largest counties in the State, containing 505,625 acres of land. The central section, in which Raleigh is located, is the meeting place of the oak and the pine—the red and the light lands—a common ground on which agricultural products of opposite sections find congenial soil. The elevation of the county is from 300 to 500 feet above the sea-level. The surface is a great series of gentle undulations, a succession of hills and dales, among which are innumerable springs of the clearest and sweetest waters and through which flow countless brooklets and creeks; all being tributaries of Neuse river, which is the main drain of the county. A walk or ride through this section is a delight. Every turn brings to view



Tobacco

In the
Cotton
Fields

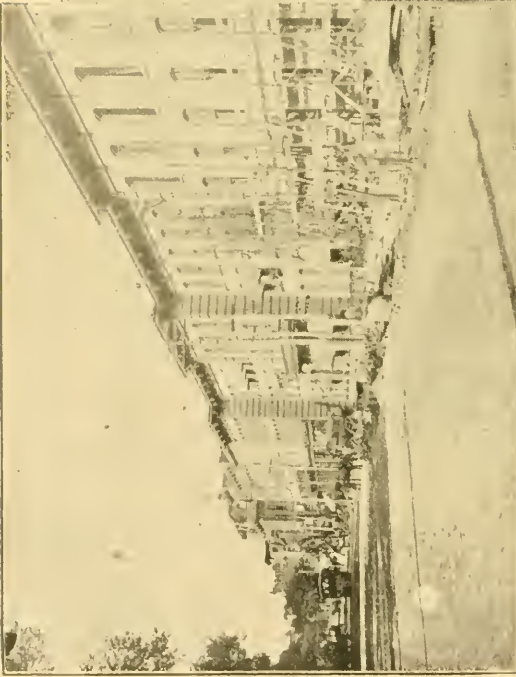
WAKE COUNTY.

some new picture, some new arrangement of the rounded hills, some new grouping of the woodlands which still cover so large a part of the area. The rolling lands, in their gracefully curving outlines, present phases of beauty which never tire the eye of perception and taste. The soil, so composed or diversified, in connection with favorable climatic conditions, offers great agricultural possibilities, and in this section is found the widest range of production. In Wake and surrounding counties is the largest area devoted to the cultivation of the most profitable varieties of tobacco—the section being known as the “Golden Belt,” from the fact that the brightest and best grades of tobacco grown in the world are produced here. The culture of cotton is largely carried on, and here all the cereals and all the grasses are cultivated to their highest perfection. Fruits of the temperate zone find congenial homes—apples, peaches, pears, cherries, and all small fruits, especially the grape, which is grown in unexcelled excellence and variety.

The population of the county is, in round numbers, 50,000—white 26,000, colored 24,000. Of domestic animals there are 2,640 horses, 2,947 mules, 8,827 cattle, 17,783 hogs, 3,029 sheep.

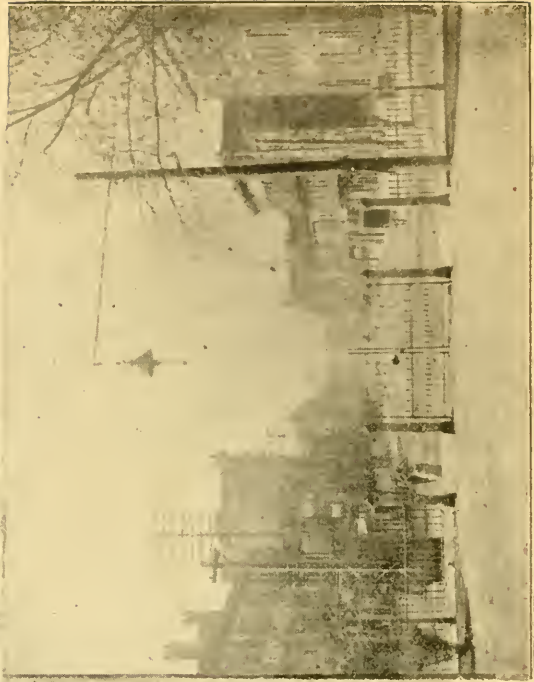


COTTON PICKERS.



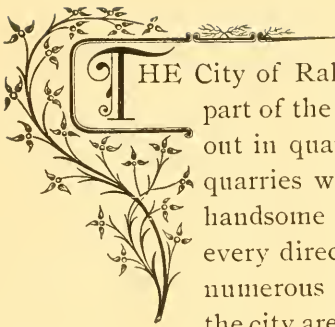
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VIEWS ON FAYETTEVILLE STREET.

RALEIGH.



THE City of Raleigh is delightfully situated in the central part of the county on a granite foundation which crops out in quarries on the southern limits. From these quarries were taken the stone used in building the handsome State Capitol. The land slopes gently in every direction from the swelling crests on which the numerous State institutions and handsome homes of the city are built. This affords a perfect natural drainage, and the clear streams on the city limits and near by—Rocky branch, Walnut and Crabtree creeks and Neuse river—make the problem of water-supply for all purposes easy of solution.

The city is named in honor of that chivalrous Englishman of Queen Elizabeth's time, Sir Walter Raleigh. He it was who planted the first colony on American soil, that colony being located on the coast of North Carolina. It has forty broad streets extending nearly fifty miles, the leading business thoroughfares being paved with Belgian block and rubble-stone and well curbed with granite. Along the residence streets homes are built with ample room between them, many of them being fronted and surrounded with beautiful lawns, affording airy spaces and perfect circulation of the atmosphere. Prominent among the great number of shade-trees which adorn the town is the oak, from which fact Raleigh is known as the "City of Oaks." Some of the grandest and handsomest specimens of this monarch of the forest are seen here.

In all essential respects the town extends beyond the corporate limits in every direction, with a conservative and steady growth that never ceases summer or winter. More than fifty buildings were



THE GOVERNOR'S MANSION.



CITY HALL.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

reported as going up during Centennial week (October, 1892), and nearly as many were going up the last week in May, 1894.

The advancement, year by year, is plain to all observers—every progressive movement being tempered by thoughtful, business-like policy and established on a conservative and practical basis. This characteristic is so prominent and thoroughly observed by the people of the town, that all the business departments of Raleigh went through the noted panic of 1893 without a wreck. There were no failures or suspensions. Not a single bank issued clearing certificates, and checks and drafts of patrons and customers were not limited in amount. This is a record that few, if any, towns of similar size or equal amount of business can show. There has never been a boom. Its growth, though slow has been sure and steadfast. What has been gained is held. No commercial disaster has ever wrecked, and no financial panic has ever overwhelmed it.

The city is notable on account of the old families that have always lived in it. Many of the names on the tax-list are the names that were there one hundred years ago. They illustrate in their lives the sturdy virtues which are theirs by force of habit and training and by right of inheritance. The people are chivalrous, brave and steadfast; they retain that manly virtue, unfortunately in many parts of the country on the wane, of supreme courtesy and devotion to woman. They have inherited from their fathers those virtues, and will never lose their impelling force, which was grounded into their very being by the pioneers of civilization who made their homes here.

In an address on the nature and characteristics of Raleigh, Hon. Charles M. Busbee, Past Grand Sire of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, said with truth and eloquence :

“There have come into our midst from time to time men and women of other counties and States and nations, who have become as truly our fellow-citizens as if to the manor born, and who have equalled those of native birth in their loyalty to the city of their adoption and in their love for its people, its traditions and its welfare. For the people of Raleigh have always welcomed and will ever



U. S. COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE.



WAKE COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

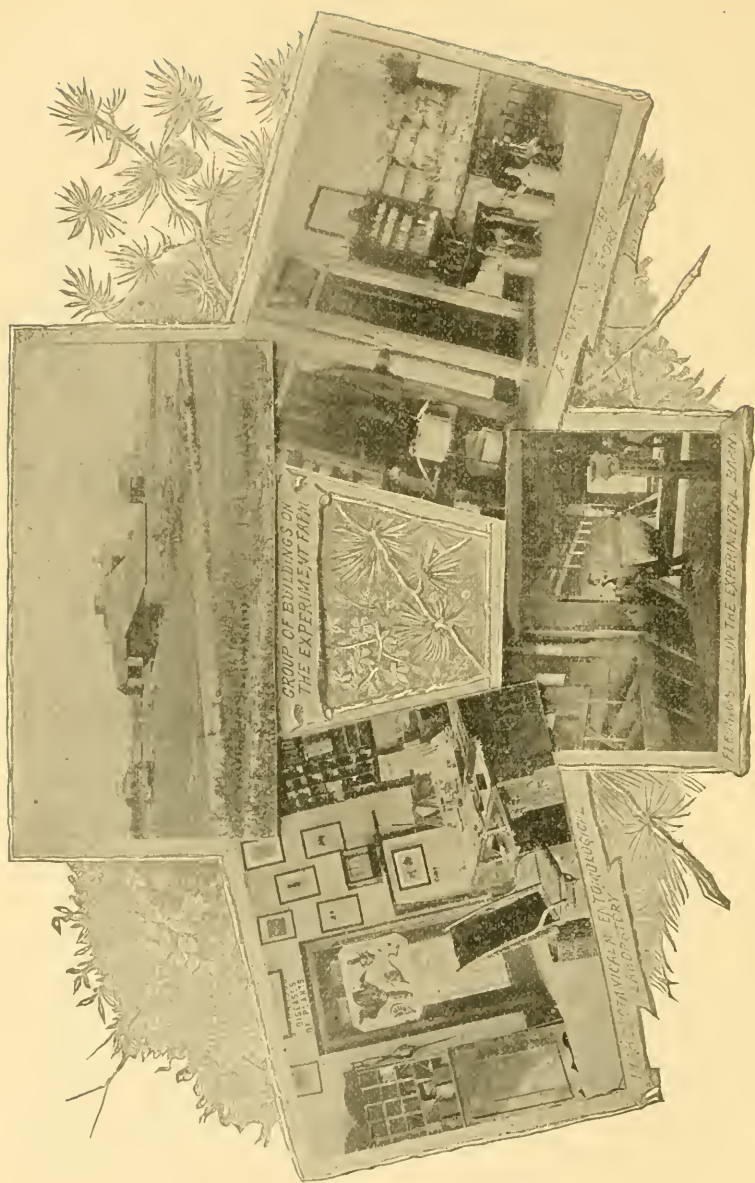
CITY OF RALEIGH.

welcome the worthy stranger to their hearts and homes. It matters not from whence he comes, what his faith or sect, if he is honest and industrious he will always find a hearty welcome and sympathy and friends. * * *

“There is one thing about our city which I conceive I can safely assert: that no deserving person ever lived in our midst for any length of time who did not become attached to it and its people, and who if compelled to move away did not desire to return. I can count among our citizens many who at some period of their lives, thinking to better their fortunes, moved away, and unable to resist the spirit that incited them, returned, and were glad to return. There is some alluring quality in the air of Raleigh, filling it with an indefinable subtle power, that when you once become accustomed to it, renders it the most delightful atmosphere you ever breathed; and if once forsaken, it is almost impossible to resist the longing that comes upon you to fill your lungs with it again. * * *

“I believe that the city of Raleigh has always done its duty. It has ever been prompt to respond to appeals for sympathy and aid when misfortune has come to other communities, and in times of public peril it has never shirked the performance of its natural and moral obligations.”

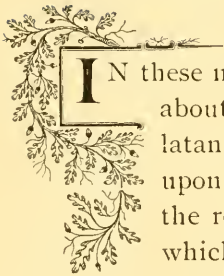




THE NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT RALEIGH.

CLIMATE.

BY H. B. BATTLE, PH. D., DIRECTOR N. C. STATE WEATHER SERVICE.



IN these modern days of advancement and exactness, to write about climate, without figures, would be the veriest charlatanism. People of the present want proof, and proof upon which they can depend. Such I propose to offer in the records of the United States Weather Bureau, with which the State Weather Service co-operates. At Raleigh is the central office of the Service, and here are kept records of all of the meteorological observations that have ever been taken in North Carolina from the earliest time to the present. Most particularly is this true of the observations at Raleigh. Since January, 1887, a regular U. S. Weather Bureau Observer has been stationed here, and the records are more complete since that time than before, when they were taken by voluntary observers for a long period of years.

Raleigh, the Capital City of North Carolina, is situated almost exactly in the centre of the State. Latitude $35^{\circ} 45'$ North; Longitude $78^{\circ} 37'$ West. Elevation above sea-level averages 350 feet. It is located in a gently rolling region of the oldest Laurentian system, which ensures good drainage and naturally pure water.

Tabulated statements, though they are often "bugbears," as soon as they are understood are capable of answering more questions accurately, definitely, and succinctly, than ten times the space required by them if printed in solid reading matter. It is true that such statements discount the sworn statements of the "oldest inhabitant," but that is hardly reprehensible if the weather prophet is thus proven incorrect.



RALEIGH WATER-WORKS STATION.



VIEW IN PULLEN PARK.

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

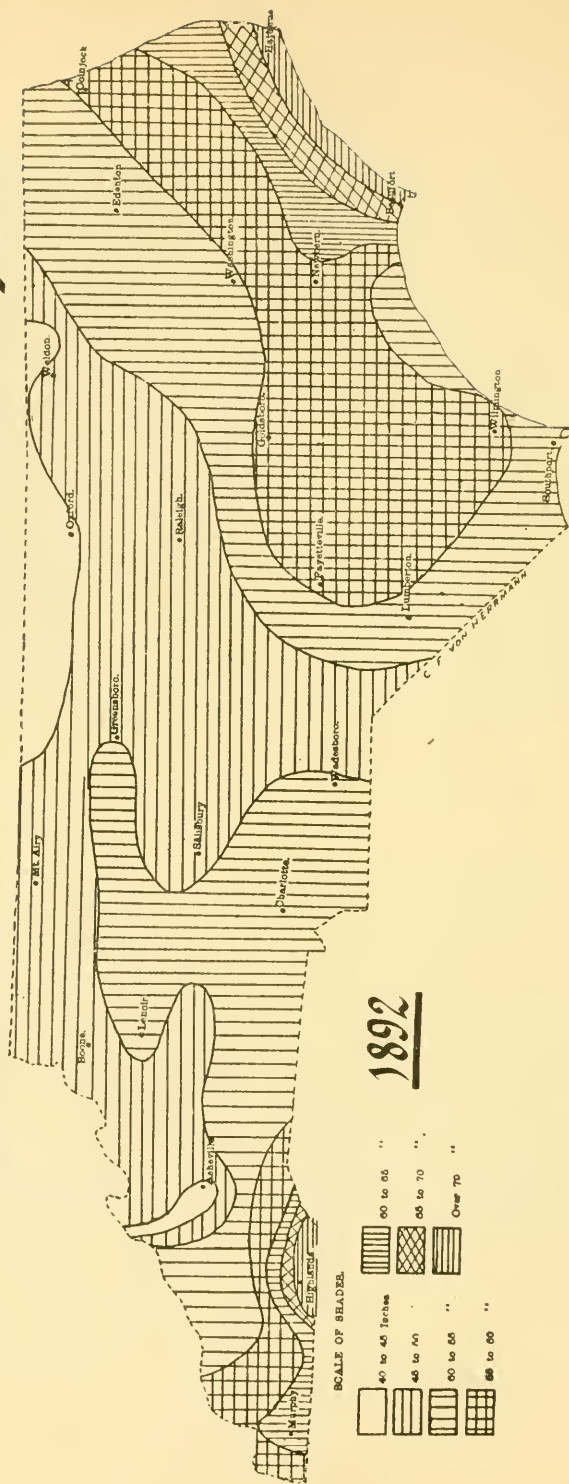
The tables show, for each and every month for the past seven years, the average monthly temperature, the average of the highest temperatures, the highest and lowest recorded temperatures during each month, and the exact day of the month the record was made, the number of degrees (or the range) between such highest and lowest temperatures, the number of days in which a freezing temperature (or 32°F) was reached and the number when the temperatures above 95° or 90° or 85° or 80° or 70° were reached, the monthly precipitation (rainfall and snow), the monthly fall of snow, the average monthly humidity (or relative percentage of moisture in the air), the first and last killing frost in each year, the number in each month of the clear days and the partly cloudy and the cloudy and the rainy days, and last of all the thunderstorms during each month of the years named.

All of the above records are given in the same impartial and exact manner always so characteristic of a U. S. Weather Bureau observation. In order to facilitate comparison, I have added averages of all the months during these seven years just passed (1887 to 1893 inclusive), to give some idea of what may be expected for the future. This is done for each of the series of records mentioned in the last paragraph; the average temperatures and precipitation, are however, averages for the twenty-two (22) years past.

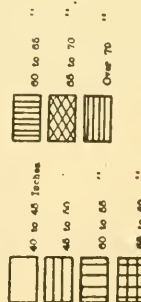
To the uninitiated, I would say that an average is generally written "mean," which applies to a short period of time, a year, a month, or even a day. Averages including a series of years (the longer the better) are termed "normals." The "mean monthly temperature" indicates the average of the average daily temperatures observed during the month. The "normal annual precipitation" indicates the average of as many yearly averages of precipitation as is possible to have.

After the tables will be found a discussion of the seasonal records as well as the yearly ones; also a comparison of Raleigh's climate with other places at home and abroad. Small maps of North Carolina are also given showing the average precipitation in various parts of the State, and the lines of equal temperatures ("isothermals") for the yearly averages.

Map of North Carolina Showing Normal Annual Precipitation.



SCALE OF SHADES.



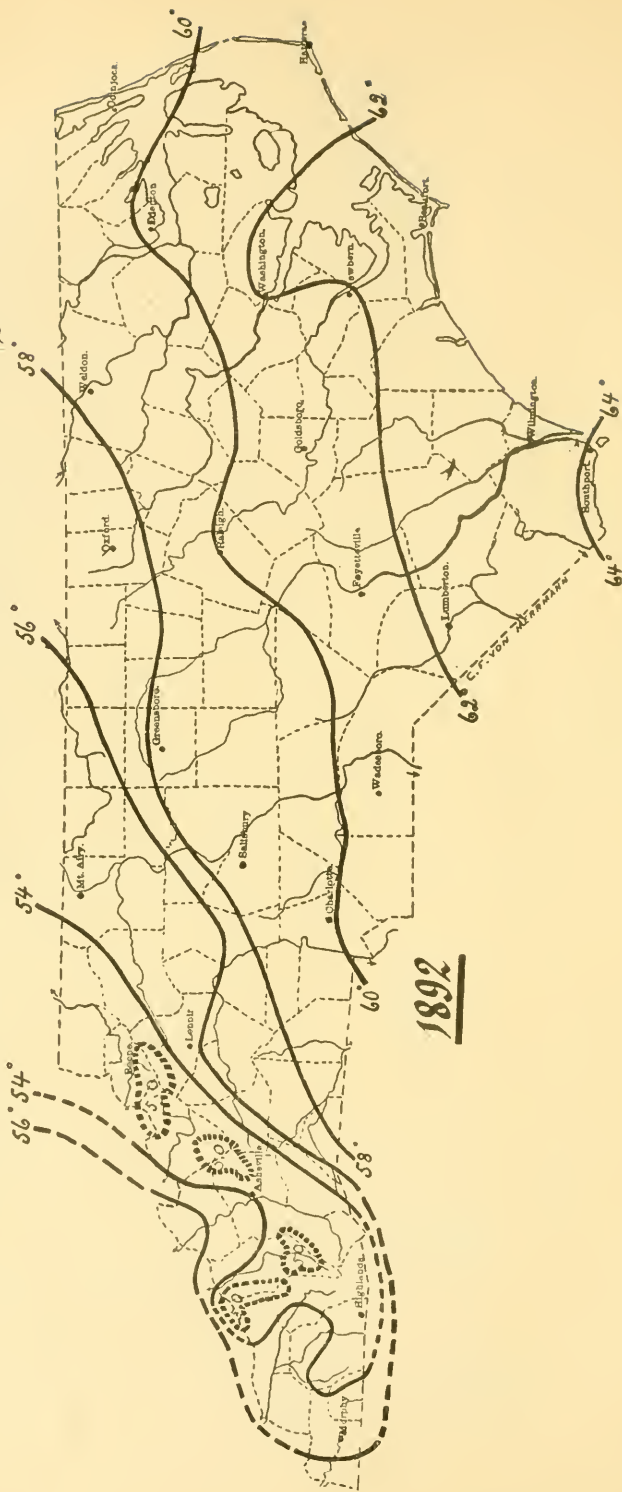
CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

TABLE I.—THE WEATHER AT RALEIGH, N. C.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).										PRECIPITATION (inches)		KILLING FROST.		No. of rainy days (or inch or more).	Thunderstorms.		
	Monthly Average.	EXTREMES.				Monthly range.	NUMBER OF DAYS TEMPERATURE REACHED—		Monthly.	Total Snowfall.	Average Monthly Humidity.	Last of Autumn.	First of Spring.	No. of clear days.			No. of partly cloudy days.	No. of cloudy days.
		Average Highest.	Average Lowest.	Highest.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.										
October,	1887---	57.4	55.5	49.2	82	10	34	31	48	0	10.23	T	81.2	15	4	12	11	
	1888---	55.6	49.6	40.1	77	19	35	22	41	0	4.31	0	73.9	15	4	12	10	
	1889---	57.6	57.7	47.5	82	1	34	9	48	0	3.41	0	76.2	15	11	8	1	
	1890---	60.3	59.1	51.5	86	6	34	28	53	0	3.91	0	76.0	14	5	11	0	
	1891---	56.4	55.7	47.2	88	5	32	29	56	0	2.64	0	76.8	14	6	10	1	
Average	1892---	59.0	59.6	48.5	85	1	33	31	52	0	0.53	0	67.2	17	7	7	0	
	1893---	59.6	58.5	50.6	84	9	31	30, 31	52	0	5.57	0	75.8	20	6	8	1	
	1894---	60.8	67.4	48.7	84	9	31	30, 31	50.6	0	3.36	0	75.9	16.3	5.1	9.6	1	
	1895---	60.8	67.4	48.7	84	9	31	30, 31	50.6	0	3.36	0	75.9	16.3	5.1	9.6	1	
	1896---	60.8	67.4	48.7	84	9	31	30, 31	50.6	0	3.36	0	75.9	16.3	5.1	9.6	1	
November,	1887---	47.2	56.2	38.2	71	27	25	21	46	0	1.00	0	75.7	14	12	4	0	
	1888---	51.0	59.9	42.2	79	7	30	23	49	3	3.01	0	77.8	10	9	11	0	
	1889---	52.7	61.4	44.0	80	13	24	30	56	0	3.67	0	76.7	11	8	11	0	
	1890---	53.8	63.6	43.9	79	11	29	28	50	0	0.06	0	75.6	15	7	8	0	
	1891---	47.7	57.2	38.2	76	1	17	30	59	0	3.71	2.0	78.0	16	3	11	0	
Average	1892---	47.9	57.1	38.7	79	2	20	24	59	0	2.92	0	74.4	13	8	9	0	
	1893---	48.8	57.6	39.9	74	3	20	25	54	5	1.97	T	74.6	12	6	10	0	
	1894---	50.4	59.0	40.7	74	3	20	25	54	4	2.02	---	76.1	13	7.4	9.4	0	
	1895---	50.4	59.0	40.7	74	3	20	25	53.3	4	2.02	---	76.1	13	7.4	9.4	0	
	1896---	50.4	59.0	40.7	74	3	20	25	53.3	4	2.02	---	76.1	13	7.4	9.4	0	
December,	1887---	41.1	48.6	33.6	66	4	15	30	51	0†	4.99	0	78.4	5	12	14	0	
	1888---	41.6	51.8	31.5	68	9	18	23	50	0	3.18	T	64.2	21	4	11	0	
	1889---	53.4	63.2	43.5	75	26	25	1	50	8	0.60	0	73.4	21	6	8	0	
	1890---	41.3	50.1	32.5	67	11	23	13	44	0	3.57	0	67.4	15	12	12	0	
	1891---	47.8	57.5	38.1	72	26	19	1	53	3	1.24	0	75.8	14	7	10	0	
Average	1892---	46.0	48.7	31.4	68	8	11	29	57	0	3.72	9.8	70.8	12	5	14	0	
	1893---	44.6	54.1	35.2	74	3	21	6	53	1	4.36	1.0	72.4	17	3	9	0	
	1894---	43.2	53.4	35.1	74	3	21	6	53	1.7	3.27	---	73.1	13.6	6.3	11.1	0	
	1895---	43.2	53.4	35.1	74	3	21	6	51.1	1.7	3.27	---	73.1	13.6	6.3	11.1	0	
	1896---	43.2	53.4	35.1	74	3	21	6	51.1	1.7	3.27	---	73.1	13.6	6.3	11.1	0	
January,	1887---	38.4	47.5	29.4	69	23	8	4	61	0	3.04	4.3	76.8	11	12	8	0	
	1888---	40.4	49.6	31.9	75	8	17	19	58	0	3.96	0.1	78.0	7	11	13	0	
	1889---	44.2	52.5	35.8	68	11	21	30	47	0	0.62	0	77.0	14	9	13	0	
	1890---	51.6	60.5	42.6	76	11, 12	23	23	53	0	0.77	0	74.7	12	12	10	0	
	1891---	42.5	51.3	33.7	68	30	22	6	46	0	3.06	0	70.0	13	3	14	0	
Average	1892---	38.6	46.9	30.3	68	28	16	27	52	0	0.87	2.6	73.6	9	6	15	0	
	1893---	40.8	49.4	32.1	65	28	2	17	63	0	3.70	20.0	74.0	13	12	9	0	
	1894---	41.2	49.7	32.1	54	3	17	53	54.3	0	3.38	---	74.9	10.6	8.7	11.7	0	
	1895---	41.2	49.7	32.1	54	3	17	53	54.3	0	3.38	---	74.9	10.6	8.7	11.7	0	
	1896---	41.2	49.7	32.1	54	3	17	53	54.3	0	3.38	---	74.9	10.6	8.7	11.7	0	

* 90° and above during October. † 70° and above during December.

Map of North Carolina Showing Normal Annual Temperature.



1892

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

TABLE I—(CONTINUED)—THE WEATHER AT RALEIGH, N. C.

MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).										PRECIPITATION (inches.)		KILLING FROST.		No. of cloudy days.	No. of partly cloudy days.	No. of rainy days (or inch or more).	Thunderstorms.		
	EXTREMES.					Monthly range.	NUMBER OF DAYS TEMPERATURE REACHED—		Monthly.	Total Snowfall.	Average Monthly Humidity.	Last of Spring.								
	Monthly Average.	Average Highest.	Average Lowest.	Higheat.	Date.		Lowest.	Date.				86° or above.	32° or below.							
February,	1887---	48.6	57.2	40.1	72	1	22	14	50	4	4.97	0	79.1	---	---	5	11	12	15	
	1888---	44.7	53.6	35.8	68	18	15	28	53	8	3.86	10.3	80.4	---	---	8	12	10	1	
	1889---	38.2	45.9	30.5	68	18	13	24	55	0	16	0	73.6	---	---	7	8	12	1	
	1890---	52.7	61.5	43.9	80	25	29	10	51	4	2.80	0	77.6	---	---	4	9	15	0	
	1891---	48.9	57.0	40.8	77	18	21	5	56	0	5	25	75.8	---	---	3	22	17	0	
	1892---	43.8	52.6	34.9	68	2	17	13	51	0	3.59	T ²⁵	75.9	---	---	7	10	12	0	
	1893---	43.8	52.2	35.5	72	2	21	21	51	0	10	T	80.8	---	---	12	2	14	0	
Average	---	45.2	54.3	37.4	---	---	---	---	52.4	7.9	3.67	---	77.6	---	---	6.6	7.9	14	13	
March,	1887---	47.3	57.0	37.6	77	2	24	30	53	0	8	0	64.3	---	---	13	11	7	2	
	1888---	46.8	56.9	36.8	77	31	20	23	57	0	12	4.13	0	75.3	---	---	13	8	10	0
	1889---	47.2	56.5	38.0	74	31	27	10	47	0	3	2.72	0	74.6	---	---	11	10	10	1
	1890---	49.6	59.8	39.5	79	22	20	16	59	0	9	3.74	1.2	66.4	---	---	9	8	14	4
	1891---	45.2	52.7	37.7	72	9	23	18	50	0	9	T	72.8	---	---	5	5	21	0	
	1892---	46.6	55.7	37.5	74	5	23	19	51	0	10	T	68.7	---	---	10	7	14	0	
	1893---	48.2	57.7	38.7	78	24	21	5	57	0	8	4.59	4.0	77.6	---	---	11	7	13	1
Average	---	49.2	56.6	38.0	---	---	---	---	53.4	8.4	1.22	---	71.4	---	---	10.3	8	12.7	1	
April,	1887---	57.7	68.9	46.5	86	12	39	2	56	3	2.10	1.7	61.4	---	---	15	8	7	2	
	1888---	58.9	70.4	47.4	90	29	35	26	55	5	1.71	0	68.2	---	---	17	9	4	2	
	1889---	58.3	68.9	47.7	89	12	32	6	57	0	4.01	0.4	72.0	---	---	28th	13	8	2	
	1890---	59.6	70.6	48.5	86	14	31	2	55	6	1	1.96	0	63.5	---	---	10	10	1	1
	1891---	57.2	70.1	49.2	85	19	31	5	54	8	2	2.98	0	64.6	---	---	7	7	2	2
	1892---	62.2	77.0	47.3	82	5	30	10	52	1	2	5.57	0	68.7	---	---	11	11	2	2
	1893---	50.6	73.0	51.5	91	9	37	24	54	5	0	1.40	0	67.6	---	---	9	10	1	1
Average	---	58.9	69.9	49.4	---	---	---	---	54.7	4.9	1.1	---	66.6	---	---	12.4	9	8.3	8.9	---
May,	1887---	70.6	80.8	60.4	90	18	46	15	44	0†	0	3.46	0	70.5	---	---	5	19	7	7
	1888---	67.1	76.2	58.0	90	28, 29	44	15	46	0	6.07	0	74.2	---	---	4	15	12	4	
	1889---	68.2	80.0	56.5	94	10	40	4	54	0	5.30	0	69.0	---	---	22	4	19	3	
	1890---	69.4	80.2	58.5	92	24	44	8	48	1	4.16	0	70.6	---	---	13	5	12	4	
	1891---	64.5	74.5	54.5	90	23	38	6, 7	52	0	9.24	0	70.0	---	---	15	3	15	8	
	1892---	67.6	77.5	57.7	91	6	45	9	46	1	0	3.10	0	66.8	---	---	15	8	10	2
	1893---	66.1	76.6	55.6	90	22	45	8	47	0.86	0	5.80	0	74.1	---	---	13	9	8	7
Average	---	68.0	78.0	57.3	---	---	---	---	47.9	0	0	---	70.7	---	---	12.4	10.3	13.1	5	

† 90° and above during May.

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

TABLE I—(CONCLUDED)—THE WEATHER AT RALEIGH, N. C.

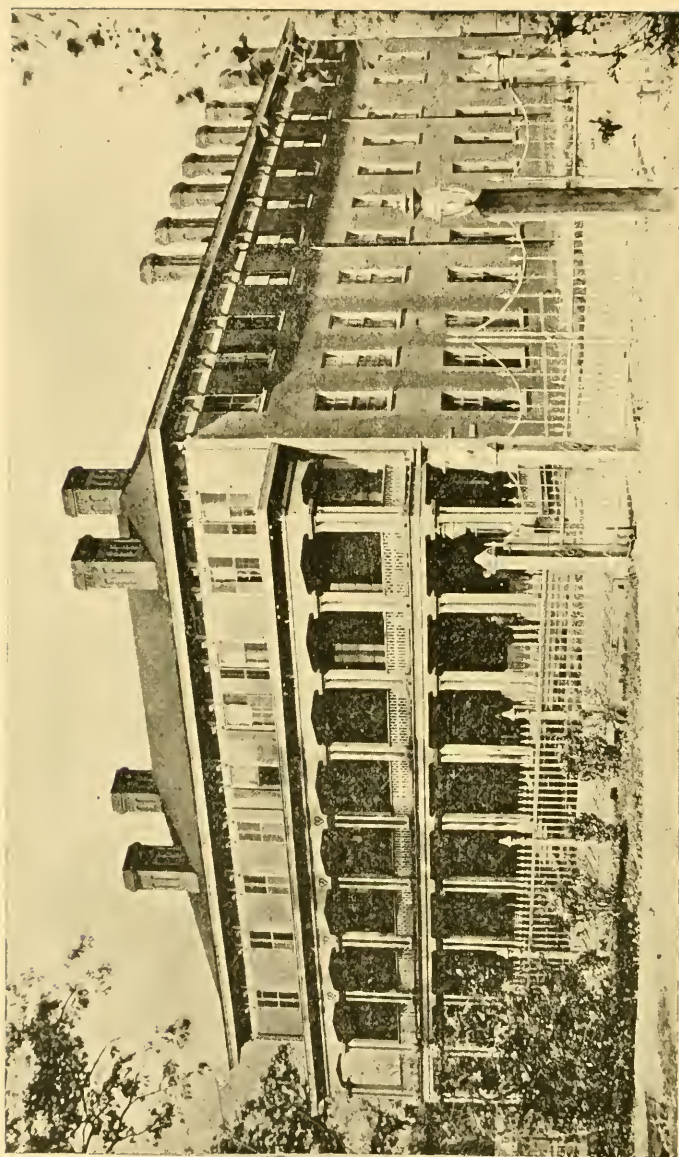
MONTHS.	TEMPERATURE OF THE AIR (IN DEGREES FAHRENHEIT).										PRECIPITA- TION (inches.)		KILLING FROST.	No. of clear days.	No. of partly cloudy days.	No. of cloudy days.	No. of rainy days (.01 inch or more).	Thunderstorms.		
	EXTREMES.					NUMBER OF DAYS TEMPERATURE REACHED—					Monthly. Total Snowfall.	Average Monthly Humidity.								
	Monthly Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Date.	Lowest. Date.	90° or above.		32° or below.				First of Autumn.	Last of Spring.							
						Monthly range.														
June,	1887---	75.2	86.3	64.2	102	20	40	12	52	7	0	6.22	0	69.6	10	13	7	11	8	
	1888---	76.2	86.5	65.9	101	21	52	4	49	13	0	4.06	0	66.9	13	14	3	8	3	
	1889---	73.6	83.1	64.1	93	20	49	2	44	13	0	10.44	0	71.4	5	9	16	9	1	
	1890---	78.6	89.0	68.0	97	29	58	9	39	11	0	2.37	0	69.6	7	19	4	14	7	
	1891---	75.7	85.6	65.8	95	17	55	1	40	6	0	4.12	0	76.4	13	10	7	12	9	
Average	1892---	75.8	84.7	66.8	96	24	52	12	44	4	0	4.84	0	80.0	7	9	14	16	7	
	1893---	74.2	83.0	65.3	91	19	57	9	34	1	0	---	0	76.6	8	11	11	7	6	
	Average	76.1	85.5	65.7	---	57	9	34	43.1	6.3	0	4.08	---	72.9	9	12.1	8.9	11.6	6	
	July,	1887---	81.3	91.1	71.5	103	18	66	1	37	7*	0	6.11	0	80.1	10	12	9	13	7
		1888---	78.4	89.5	67.4	101	12	58	14	43	4	0	4.93	0	73.5	11	12	8	11	2
1889---		77.5	85.8	66.2	95	11	62	17	33	0	0	6.04	0	78.2	9	6	6	18	5	
1890---		76.6	85.8	67.5	95	9	56	11	39	0	0	11.23	0	82.2	9	9	13	14	5	
1891---		74.0	82.7	65.4	90	15	55	9	35	0	0	10.93	0	79.2	5	11	15	19	11	
Average	1892---	76.8	85.7	67.8	98	28	54	8	44	5	0	4.18	0	71.8	11	7	13	3	5	
	1893---	79.8	90.7	69.0	100	7	62	28	38	1	0	3.79	0	77.6	11	17	3	9	0	
	Average	79.8	87.3	68.5	---	62	28	38.4	2.4	0	0	4.82	---	78.9	9.4	10.6	9.6	10.4	6	
	August,	1887---	75.4	83.4	67.5	92	12	52	30	40	1	0	10.80	0	84.5	9	12	10	16	2
		1888---	78.1	88.1	68.1	96	7	53	17	34	12	0	4.05	0	77.4	14	12	5	10	3
1889---		73.4	81.5	65.2	90	21	56	17	36	0	0	8.74	0	82.8	6	11	14	19	1	
1890---		74.5	83.5	65.6	92	1	52	24	46	1	0	5.83	0	79.6	12	13	6	12	5	
1891---		78.0	88.5	68.1	93	0	56	29	37	4	0	10.42	0	87.2	6	11	14	15	7	
Average	1892---	78.7	88.7	68.7	94	11	63	14	32	9	0	4.42	0	77.0	10	13	8	9	6	
	1893---	76.9	84.1	67.9	93	25	61	16	32	2	0	7.86	0	81.0	9	13	14	10	4	
	Average	76.9	84.7	67.3	---	61	16	32	36.7	4.1	0	6.00	---	81.4	9.4	11.4	10.1	13	4	
	September,	1887---	68.2	77.1	59.3	92	14	40	25	52	1	0	2.17	0	81.8	14	11	5	6	1
		1888---	68.6	76.7	66.4	86	1	39	31	49	0	0	10.82	0	83.3	9	13	10	16	0
1889---		68.7	77.5	59.9	87	16	42	22	45	0	0	1.68	0	80.0	8	12	9	7	1	
1890---		71.0	81.3	62.8	89	7	51	29	38	0	0	3.11	0	85.4	7	12	15	15	2	
1891---		72.0	82.3	63.2	89	19	51	16	38	0	0	1.76	0	82.3	16	8	7	8	0	
Average	1892---	69.8	79.5	60.2	87	25	48	28	39	0	0	1.98	0	77.0	13	8	9	8	0	
	1893---	70.6	79.8	61.5	92	20	44	30	44	2 (?)	0	3.20	0	78.9	13	7	10	10	2	
	Average	71.8	78.7	61.4	---	44	30	44.1	0.4	0	0	3.52	---	81.2	11.4	7.8	10.1	9.6	9	

* 95° and above during July.

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

TEMPERATURE.—In reference to temperature, the average for the year as a result of twenty-four (24) years of observation is 60.1 degrees. The average annual temperature of the whole Northern Hemisphere is 59.5 degrees. So Raleigh's climate in respect to heat and cold for the whole year is almost exactly the same as the average of the whole northern portion of the globe—that part of the globe holding practically all the civilization and all the advancement of the present age. The lowest recorded temperature in the last seven (7) years was 2° above zero on January 28th, 1893, which year was a notable cold one throughout the United States. This temperature has not been reached in practically thirty years and is always of very short duration. The coldest month of the year is January, but the average during that month for a period of twenty-four (24) years is as high as 41.2° . The hottest weather recorded in the past seven years was 103° on July 18th, 1877, which year was notably a very hot one everywhere. The average temperature for July (the hottest month) for an average of twenty-four (24) years is only 79.8° . The number of days on which the temperature fell lower than 32° is given in the tables and is seen to be very small, as also the number of the hottest days above 95° down to 70° , according to the month investigated. The columns 3 and 4 are worthy of special examination. They give for each month the average of the highest and lowest temperatures (maximum and minimum) during each month of each year. In January, the coldest month of the year, the average of the lowest temperatures for seven (7) years was 32.1° , which is a remarkable showing. In the same way the average of the highest temperatures in July, the hottest month, was only 87.3° , and the average of the lowest temperatures during this month was 68.5° .

RAINFALL.—In reference to precipitation (rainfall and snowfall) Raleigh enjoys a pleasant mean, having an average of 45.67 inches for the year, which is the average of twenty-four (24) years observation. The rainfall is greatest during August (6.00 inches) and least during November (2.02 inches). These conditions make the growth of trees and plants luxuriant, and crops are thus enabled to



STATE AGRICULTURAL BUILDING.

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

secure abundant moisture during the times when needed. Commencing with April, the monthly rainfall increases regularly through August and then diminishes through November, finally slowly increasing through the winter months till March is past. Droughts are rare, the rainfall being generally well distributed over the month, and occur in refreshing showers and seldom long continued. The humidity (the proportion of moisture in the atmosphere) partly determines the rainfall and records approximately the range of the precipitation. The average humidity for the month, for seven years, is lowest in April (66.6 per cent) and highest in August (81.4 per cent).

SNOW.—A heavy snowfall is seldom seen, and travelers spending winters in Raleigh need expect to enjoy the sport of sleighing but very seldom. If we except a fall of 20 inches during January, 1893 (a very cold, snowy year throughout the Eastern States of the Union) which has not been before seen for eighteen (18) years, the total amount of snowfall for the past 7 years has only been 37.35 inches (which is equivalent to only 3.73 inches of rain). Of this amount, 9.5 inches is credited to December, 1892, a portion of the cold winter above referred to. This last snowfall of 9.5 inches but shows the short time that snows usually remain upon the ground. It began falling on Monday and by the next Monday barely a vestige of it could be found! Only during one year in the seven has snow fallen in November; in four years of the seven snow has not fallen in December; three out of the seven none in January; five out of the seven either none or a trace has fallen in February.

FROSTS AND STORMS.—As to frosts and storms, Raleigh is fortunate. The average date of killing frosts in the year has been during the past seven years: the latest in spring, April 10; the earliest in fall, October 24. The variations from these dates during each year can be seen from the tables. There are few thunderstorms here. In November, December, January, one has not occurred in seven years. In the remaining months, the number is slight, increasing up to an average of 6.3 per month in July, which has the most of the year. As to tornadoes, only three have occurred

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

in the last seventy (70) years, and the extent of destruction has only been the uprooting of trees, and never the loss of life, and but little of property.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.—The proportion of clear and cloudy days is always an interesting feature of the climate of any locality, and is the one that tourists and health-seekers generally regard. Raleigh is most fortunate in this respect. Considering the period (October to April) that visitors would most likely first consider, October for the average of seven years has sixteen clear days in which less than three-tenths of the sky have been overshadowed by clouds, and only ten cloudy days with more than seven-tenths of clouds, and five days when the clouds are between three-tenths and seven-tenths in extent. The rainy days in October (on which .01 inch of rain or more has fallen) are nine. The number of rainy days is independent of the clear or cloudy ones. The above proportions vary with the different months, increasing somewhat in respect to cloudiness as the year advances.

RALEIGH'S CLIMATE COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

How does Raleigh's climate compare with other places? The answer in full can be seen by referring to Table II. Both the average temperature and average precipitation is given for ten American cities and ten foreign cities, mainly European. These averages are for long terms of years and are strictly reliable. The averages are averaged for the months composing the four seasons, Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter, and for the whole year. A new plan of comparison is also given, *i. e.*, for the six winter months comprising October to March inclusive, and the six summer months comprising April to September inclusive. The months are grouped in this way because the winter months, October through March, are those generally chosen by Northern visitors for travelling, so as to avoid the severity of their own winter climate. The six summer months are also grouped for comparison. The climate for the year, taken as a whole, is given in order to illustrate the value of Raleigh's all-the-year-around climate.

CLIMATE OF RALEIGH.

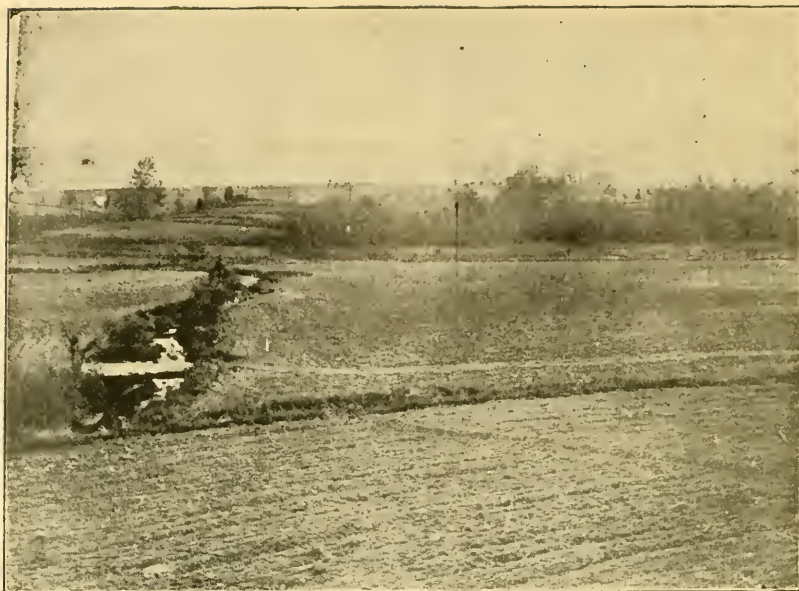
TABLE II.—TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL AT RALEIGH,
COMPARED WITH OTHER CITIES.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE.								AVERAGE PRECIPITATION.							
								PER MONTH.							
Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Six Winter Months.	Six Summer Months.	Year.	CITIES.	Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.	Six Winter Months.	Six Summer Months.	Year.	
58.7	77.6	61.0	43.2	48.3	71.9	60.1	Raleigh, N. C.	3.9	5.0	3.0	3.4	3.3	4.3	45.7	
52.7	75.3	57.1	36.2	42.2	68.5	55.3	Baltimore, Md.	3.7	4.6	3.4	3.3	3.4	4.1	44.8	
45.1	69.4	52.1	28.9	35.7	62.1	48.9	Boston, Mass.	3.8	3.7	4.0	3.3	4.1	3.6	46.1	
45.6	69.7	51.9	27.4	34.7	62.6	48.7	Chicago, Ill.	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.5	3.4	35.0	
69.1	81.8	70.5	57.5	61.4	78.1	69.7	Jacksonville, Fla.	3.6	6.3	5.5	3.0	3.5	5.7	55.3	
60.3	70.5	64.7	54.5	57.5	67.5	62.5	Los Angeles, Cal.	1.3	0.1	0.9	3.9	5.4	0.6	18.1	
68.8	81.6	70.0	56.3	60.5	77.9	69.2	New Orleans	5.2	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.6	5.6	61.8	
48.2	72.1	55.3	32.5	38.9	65.1	52.0	New York	3.5	4.2	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.8	45.2	
50.6	73.8	56.5	34.5	40.7	67.1	53.9	Philadelphia	3.1	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.7	40.9	
52.6	75.0	56.6	44.6	35.6	68.3	55.0	Washington	3.8	4.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.1	44.6	
46.9	64.8	49.2	33.1	37.9	59.2	48.5	Berlin	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	23.5	
57.8	68.3	58.8	51.2	54.4	65.3	59.9	Lisbon	2.8	0.3	2.9	3.7	3.7	1.2	29.3	
48.2	62.4	50.8	39.7	42.6	58.0	50.3	London	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	27.3	
54.0	74.4	56.6	41.0	45.7	67.3	56.5	Madrid	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.0	14.9	
63.6	62.8	58.9	54.8	56.9	63.2	60.1	Mexico	1.0	4.5	2.2	0.2	0.6	3.4	23.7	
57.8	74.7	63.2	48.7	52.7	66.5	61.1	Naples	2.4	1.1	4.0	3.5	3.8	1.7	32.7	
59.7	74.9	66.8	52.9	56.7	70.5	63.6	Palermo	1.8	0.4	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	23.5	
50.1	64.3	50.9	38.1	42.1	59.6	50.8	Paris	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	21.4	
57.5	74.4	61.5	46.1	50.6	66.2	59.7	Rome	2.3	1.1	3.8	2.6	3.1	1.7	29.1	
55.8	74.5	58.0	38.6	44.6	68.8	56.7	Venice	2.5	2.8	3.5	1.7	2.4	2.9	31.8	

The average temperature for the year at Raleigh is, as elsewhere said, almost exactly the same as the average temperature of the Northern Hemisphere. It is also almost the same as Los Angeles, Mexico, Naples and Rome. Raleigh's winter temperature is very close to Naples and Rome. Its temperature during the six months of winter is very near that of Rome, Naples, Madrid and Venice. Considering temperature for each of these seasons and for the year, the climate of Raleigh very closely resembles that of Naples.

The average rainfall (precipitation) is given for purposes of comparison. It will be noted that Raleigh's precipitation is very near that of Baltimore, Boston, New York and Washington, while in common with all American localities (with few exceptions), it is greater than that of European points.

A lengthy visit to Raleigh, or, better a residence here, will convince one of the great superiority of her climate, far better than is possible to be given from long descriptions or tiresome figures.

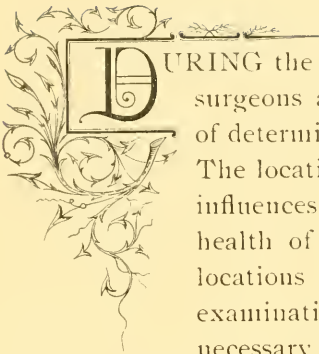


FARM VIEW NEAR RALEIGH.



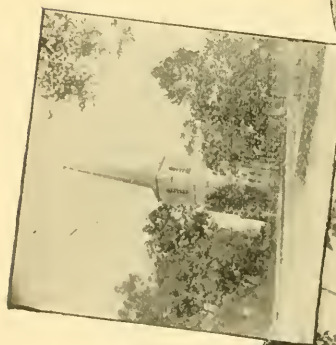
PLEASURE DRIVE NEAR RALEIGH.

HEALTH.

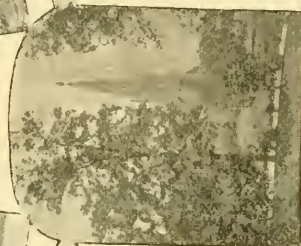
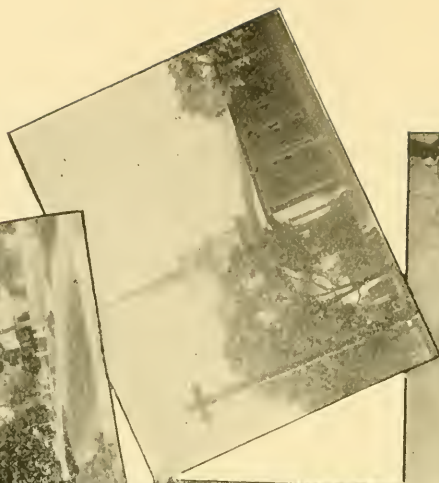


DURING the War between the States, a board of eminent surgeons and physicians was created for the purpose of determining upon locations for extensive hospitals. The locations were to combine, as far as possible, all influences conducive to convalescence of invalids and health of attendants. Raleigh was one of the two locations designated by this board, after a careful examination of the country at large. The conditions necessary to health in and around Raleigh are notoriously favorable. The entire Middle Section is remarkably salubrious and healthful—only along some few rivers being found any degree of deleterious malarial influence. Epidemics of fatal disease are unknown. There have not been even sporadic cases of numerous scourges which have prevailed elsewhere. The grippe, which was so universal some years ago, partook of the character of an epidemic, but very rarely in fatal form. The city has an active and wide-awake Board of Health, which takes special interest and pride in its duty, and insures the enforcement of all measures necessary for and looking to the cleanliness of the municipality and the healthful comfort of the citizens.

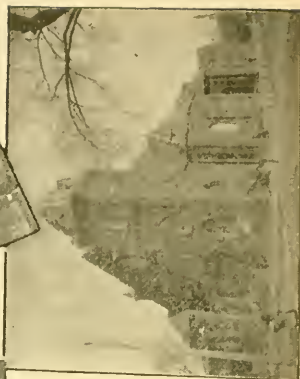
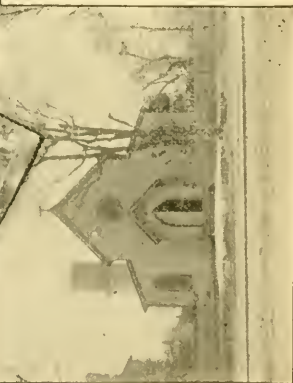
CHRIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH.
GOOD SHEPHERD EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



EDENTON STREET M. E. CHURCH.
FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BAPTIST TABERNACLE.

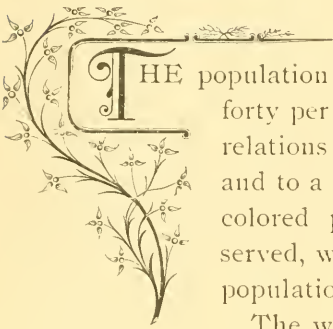


FIRST BAPTIST
CHURCH.



SOME RALEIGH
CHURCHES.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.



THE population of Raleigh and suburbs is 16,000, about forty per cent. of the number being Negroes. The relations between the races are kindly, harmonious and to a great degree affectionate; for many of the colored people are descendants of parents who served, with fidelity and affection, the elderly white population before the period of emancipation.

The whites exercise an active and liberal policy in furthering the moral and educational interests of the colored people, and the latter are, year after year, applying themselves with ever-increasing effect to their own advancement. There has never been strife between the two in Raleigh, and such a thing as a "race war" is known only by hearsay or newspaper mention. The colored people constitute the best labor on earth, and large numbers are taking places as skilled workmen in certain lines with a capacity which cannot be surpassed. Under fair conditions they are loyal and faithful and watchful of the interests of the employer. They will ever prove a bar to the incoming of hordes of the foreign scum which is held accountable for the serious labor disturbances, the disastrous strikes and the interruption of business so frequently experienced in those sections where the "scum" locates itself. Such events are yet to come to a section where the greater part of the manual labor of business enterprise is performed by the colored people.

The people of Raleigh and all towns in the State are intelligent *en masse* in their respective callings and conditions. This section having been for generations more of an agricultural than a manu-



COLONIAL GOVERNOR TRYON'S RESIDENCE.



CARRYING COTTON TO THE GIN.

POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

facturing country, there is not yet a wide knowledge or extensive training in factory work. But as factories are erected and the native element called to operate the machinery, they take hold of these new duties with an intelligence, aptitude and capacity for learning the new business that are a source of wonder, amazement and gratification to managers and superintendents who have come from elsewhere to conduct manufacturing enterprises. Almost the entire population is native born. The injection of foreign element has been so limited as to leave more than ninety-nine per cent. of the entire people purely native. The census of 1890 shows that of the entire population of the State, (1,700,000) less than 4,000 are foreign born. The city takes its character from the people who possess it. Its denizens have always been a God-fearing and God-serving people. Religious and moral development and influence have ever been coextensive with material growth and progress. The people worship in thirty-one churches—about one to every 500 of the population—and the church-attending proclivity of the populace is notable.





ACADEMY OF MUSIC.



SUPREME COURT AND STATE LIBRARY.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.



THE State Capitol is a splendid structure of neighboring granite. It is one of the handsomest specimens of architecture to be found in the country. It is 140 x 160, and one hundred feet high. It is quite a classic edifice—many attractive features being modeled after the Parthenon, the Lanthorn of Demosthenes, the Ionic temple on the Illissius, the Octagon Tower of Andronicus, and the Acropolis at Athens.

The North Carolina Insane Asylum is 730 feet in length, and accommodates about 400 patients. It is situated on Dix Hill.

The North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind occupies Caswell Square, and after September, 1894, is to be used for the blind only, a new structure for the deaf and dumb having been erected at Morganton.

The colored department of this Institution is a spacious brick structure on the opposite side of the city, and is fitted in every respect for this important service.

The State Penitentiary is a magnificent building constructed of brick, with granite enclosing wall, and was about twenty years in building. It is a model edifice of the kind.

The Agricultural Department contains the necessary offices, the State Geological Museum (which also is a museum of the forestry, mines, fisheries, agriculture, etc., of the State), the Weather Bureau, the Railroad Commission, and the rooms of the Agricultural Experiment Station.

The Supreme Court and State Library building fronts Capitol Square. Its exterior is plain, but it is admirably fitted within. It



RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD OFFICES.



UNION PASSENGER STATION.



RAILROAD YARDS.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

contains the Supreme Court room, adorned with portraits of the eminent jurists of North Carolina; the Attorney General's office, the Supreme Court Library, office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the office of Labor Statistics, and the State Library. The last contains 45,000 volumes, and many portraits of citizens eminent in every walk of life.

The Governor's Mansion is built of brick and marble and occupies the center of Burke Square. Its hall is adorned with portraits of the Governors. The beautiful marble from the Nantahala, Macon County, is used in the construction of portions of the building.

The Post-office building is a handsome structure of granite, erected at a cost of about half a million of dollars. Its appointments and equipments are complete.

Wake County Court-house is a unique building of brick and brownstone. It is supplied with spacious fire-proof vaults for the safe-keeping of records. A statue of Justice adorns the structure.

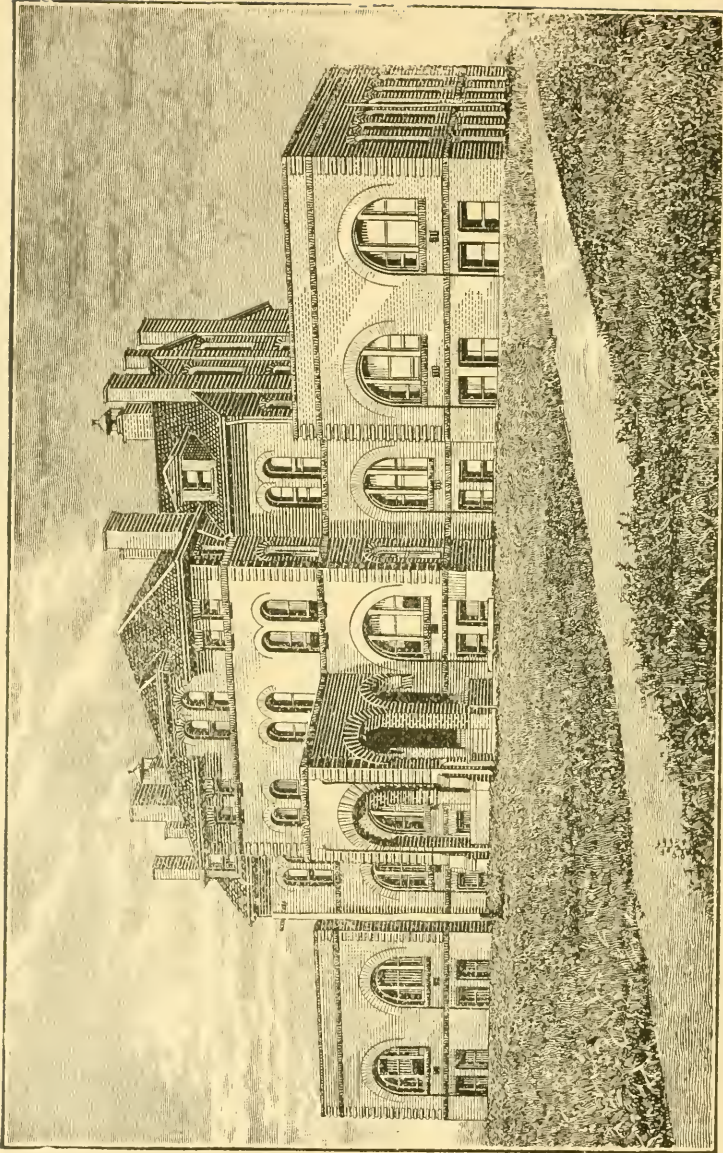
There are five Graded School buildings, all admirably arranged and furnished for the important uses to which they are put.

The Town Hall is a building containing the municipal offices and police headquarters, and amply serves these purposes, as well as providing a spacious and airy hall for public meetings.

An elegant new union railroad passenger station has recently been completed at a cost of eighty-five thousand dollars, and is an ornament to the city.

There are four parks. Union Square, in which the Capitol is located, is beautifully adorned with great umbrageous oaks and pretty shrubbery. Nash Square and Moore Square are both near the heart of the city, and are growing to be places of beauty and popular afternoon and evening resorts. Pullen Park, on the western limits, is a gift to the town from Mr. R. S. Pullen, a public-spirited citizen. It contains about sixty acres. This gentleman not only gave the park to the municipality, but is steadily enhancing its natural beauties year by year at a generous expense.

The State Fair Grounds, with spacious buildings and splendid race-course, are situated two miles westward of the Capitol.



NORTH CAROLINA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND MECHANIC ARTS.

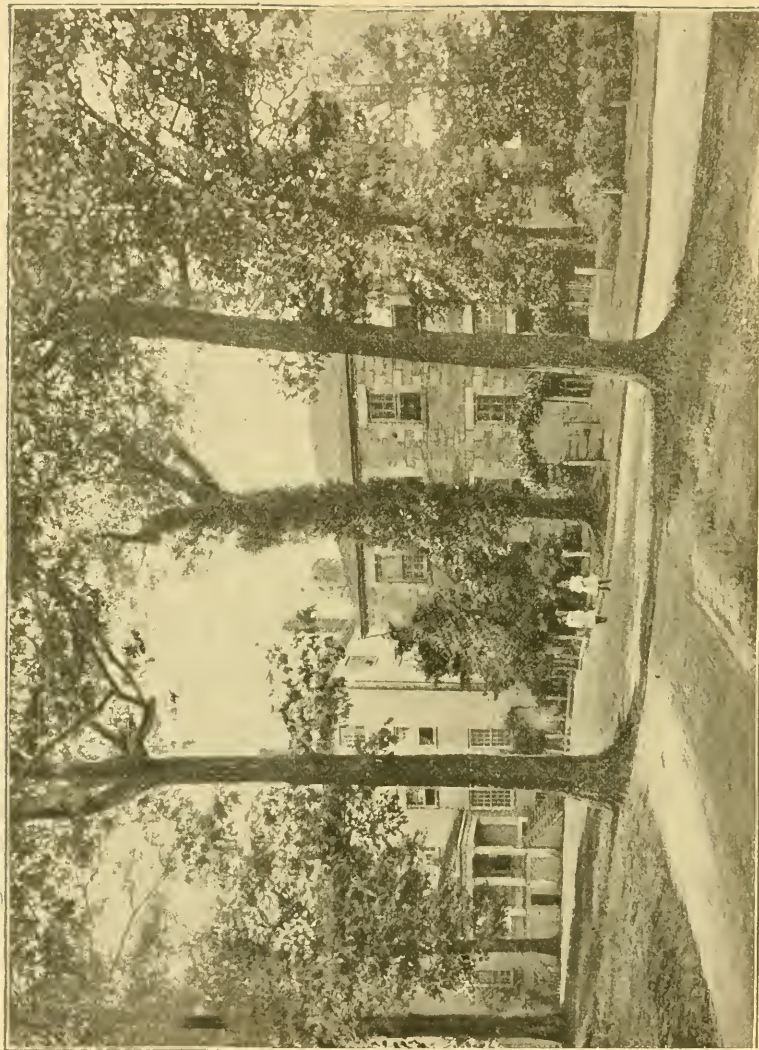
PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

The State Experiment Farm is at the western limits of the city. Located thereon are model houses, barns, etc., and experimental and test work in agriculture, cattle-feeding and the like are exhaustively carried on.

The Federal and Confederate Cemeteries are both on the eastern boundaries. They are neatly and prettily kept, and are adorned with appropriate monuments.



BIRTHPLACE OF PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON—RALEIGH.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL MAIN BUILDING AND EAST WING.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.



Of the churches for the white population, four are Baptist, four Methodist, three Protestant Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Christian, one Primitive Baptist, one Roman Catholic, and there are various missions. Nearly ten thousand members are numbered in the church congregations, and five thousand attendants are enrolled in the Sunday Schools. The Y. M. C. A. and King's Daughters are active—both having suitable quarters and accommodations for carrying on their work.

The North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts has a fine site of sixty-two acres just beyond the western corporate limits. It is of brick, with Wake County granite and Anson brownstone. The main building is 170x90 feet, and is surrounded by necessary shops, dormitories, barn, greenhouses, etc. A five thousand dollar addition in accommodations will be made to the institution in 1894. It has a thorough curriculum with military feature.

St. Mary's School, under Episcopalian auspices, for young ladies, is famous throughout the country. It has more than five thousand graduates, and there is scarcely a State in the Union that does not have happy and cultured homes presided over and adorned by members of the alumni of this institution.

Peace Institute, under Presbyterian patronage, is another famous school for young ladies. It has an efficient corps of twenty instructors in various departments. Its patronage embraces several States, and its popularity and excellence secure for it year after year a large attendance. It is one of the institutions to which city and State refer with pride.



PEACE INSTITUTE.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

The Baptist denomination has completed arrangements for beginning the erection here of a university for female education. The work of construction begins this year (1894). The plans of the main building involve a cost of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The Raleigh Male Academy, a splendid school for boys, is in its fifteenth year and has an enrollment of one hundred and forty-five students. The record of the standing of students from this academy in universities and colleges is unexcelled by any in the country.

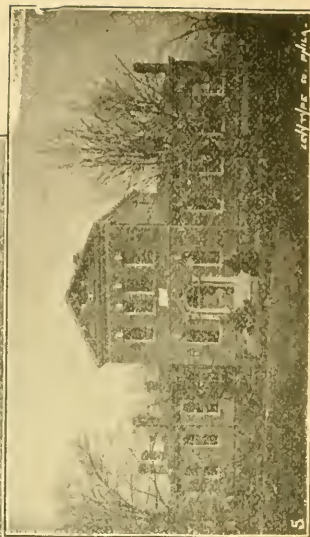
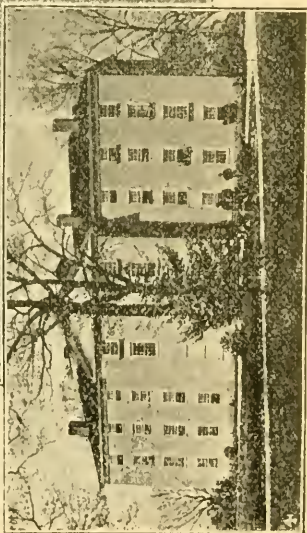
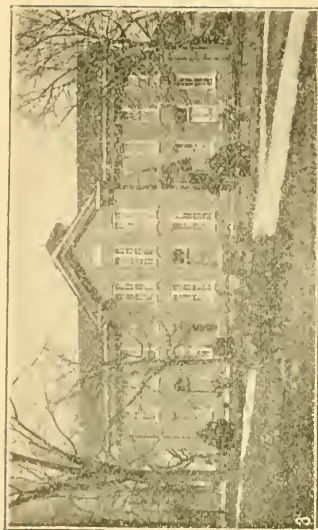
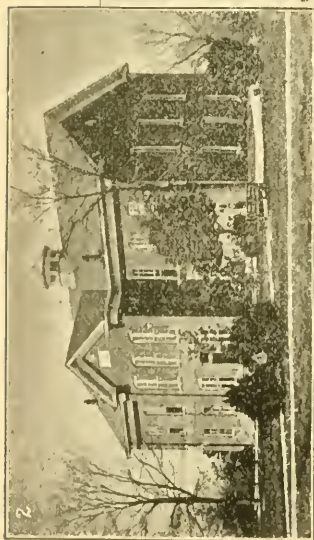
The Graded Schools are models of their kind and their methods are observed and practiced elsewhere. The reputation of the teachers is wide and well merited. The total enrollment of these schools is twenty-five hundred and thirty-two. There are in addition to these a number of private primary schools.

The Raleigh schools for the advanced education of the colored people are not surpassed by any in the Union, either in extent or equipment.

Shaw University is an immense brick structure. Adjoining is Estey Seminary for females, and near by is Leonard Medical College. These three institutions are under the same management. They have a wide patronage. The King of the Belgians has sent pupils here direct from the Congo Free State.

St. Augustine Normal School is another extensive educational institution for the colored people. It has a number of handsome and commodious buildings. It educates both sexes, and is conducted with thoroughness and very favorable and far-reaching results. It is the principal divinity school for colored people under the patronage of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

The State University. The University of North Carolina is twenty-eight miles west of the city. It has eleven well appointed buildings, and its curriculum includes all the liberal and scientific branches. It has an annual appropriation of \$20,000 from the State, and is aided by the Deems Fund, which is designed to assist needy students by loans; by the Francis Jones Smith Fund, the



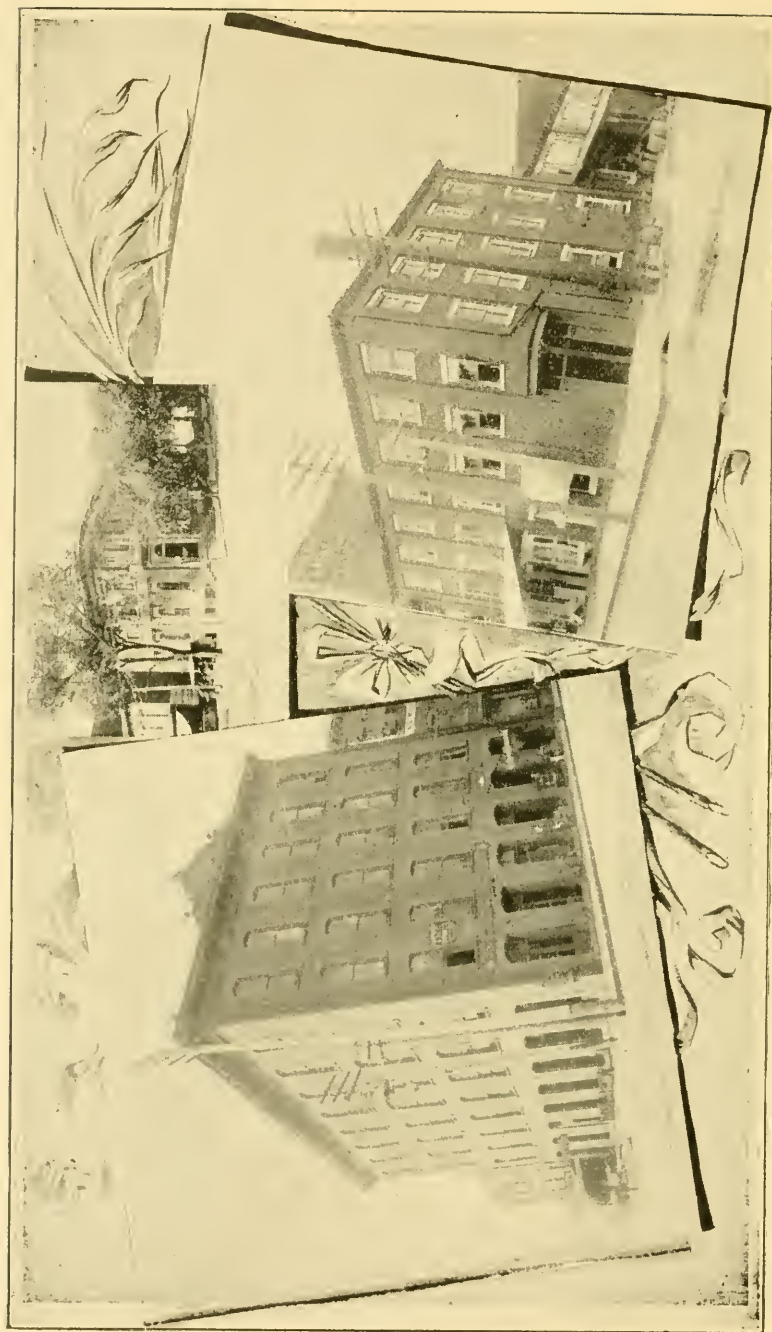
WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS.

income of which is applied to the education of such students as the Faculty may designate; by the B. F. Moore scholarship, by the Cameron scholarship, by the Alumni scholarship, and by the Mary Ann Smith scholarships. Free tuition is also offered to candidates for the ministry, to the sons of ministers, to young men under bodily infirmity, and to young men preparing to teach.

Wake Forest College. This institution, under control of the Baptist denomination, is seventeen miles north of Raleigh. It is admirably equipped with buildings and necessary apparatus for study in all liberal and scientific branches. It has an endowment fund of nearly \$200,000. Ministers receive free tuition. Those who have been licensed to preach, and are unable to command means to defray the cost of board, may receive aid for this purpose from the Board of Education of the Baptist State Convention. Among other aids is the "Bostwick Loan Fund," created by Mr. J. A. Bostwick, of New York City, the annual interest, being at present \$1,440, to be used in making loans to students to pay tuition bills. The North Carolina Baptist Students' Loan Association lends money to young men wishing to study in the college.

Trinity College. This is a high-class educational institution under the control of the Methodist denomination, and is twenty-eight miles from Raleigh, at Trinity Park. It has four new and superior buildings with seven handsome residences for the Faculty. The whole is a municipal corporation, with its own mayor, commissioners, etc. There are eleven chairs of instruction and six assistant instructors. Young men preparing for the ministry are educated free of charge. Liberal donations have recently been made to the college, and it ranks with other leading institutions of the country. The Methodists have a pardonable pride in the institution, and are able to see and will see that all advantages which should be offered can be had.



COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK.

NATIONAL BANK OF RALEIGH.

RALEIGH SAVINGS BANK.

BUSINESS, ETC.



Newspapers. The newspaper circulation from Raleigh is larger than that of some cities, not far distant, of more than forty thousand population. It pays more postage on periodicals than, perhaps, any town of its size in the Union. There are three daily papers, nine weeklies, three monthlies, and a number of society and denominational quarterlies.

Banks. The city has four banks—all sound financial institutions. The National Bank of Raleigh, capital \$225,000, surplus \$30,000, deposits \$400,000.

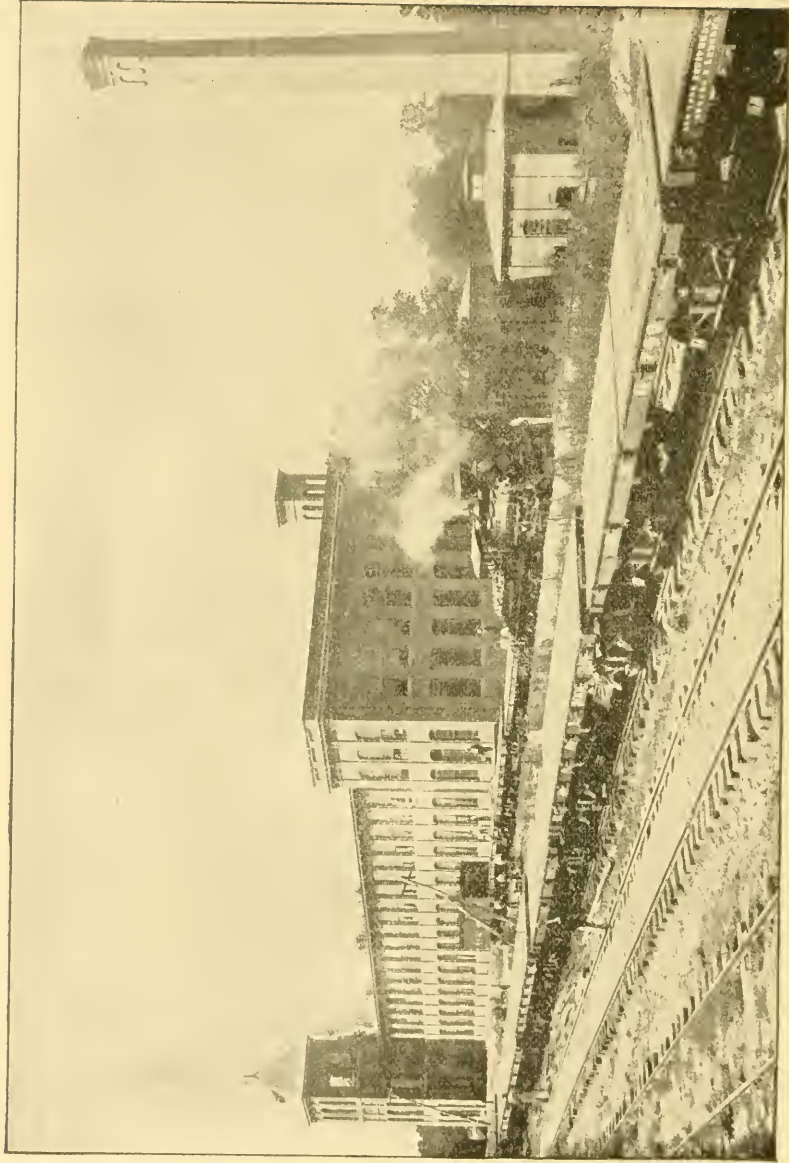
The Citizens National, capital \$100,000, surplus \$25,000, deposits \$450,000.

The Commercial and Farmers Bank (State), capital \$100,000, surplus \$15,000, deposits \$230,000.

The Raleigh Savings Bank, capital \$15,000, surplus \$9,000, deposits \$150,000.

Since the *ante-bellum* period no town of its size in the South has excelled it in the extent and solidity of its banking facilities.

Railroads. Railroad facilities are the best, the main systems being the Seaboard Air Line and the Southern, with immediate connections that afford convenient and quick schedules in every direction. The Seaboard Air Line is a through line from North to South with excellent traffic arrangements, and operates, perhaps, the finest passenger trains in the Southern States. There are three outlets to the sea. The city is within five hours of Norfolk, Va., about the same time to Richmond; ten hours to Washington, thirteen to Philadelphia, and sixteen to New York.



RALEIGH COTTON MILLS.

BUSINESS, ETC.

Factories. There are three cotton factories—one for spinning yarns and two for producing fabrics. They operate fourteen thousand spindles and three hundred looms, employing in the aggregate about four hundred people.

Two fertilizer factories.

One phosphate mill.

One cotton-seed oil mill, with a capacity for crushing seventy-five tons of seed per day. *

Two iron foundry and machine-shops.

Two wagon factories.

One ice factory.

Two tobacco factories.

One cigar factory.

One beer bottling establishment.

One railroad car factory.

Three contracting, building and woodworking establishments.

One furniture factory.

Two candy factories.

Two bakeries.

One medicinal factory.

One harness and saddle factory.

Extensive shops and factories of Raleigh and Gaston and Raleigh and Augusta Air Line Railways.

Two coach and buggy factories.

One cotton compress.

Business convenience, protection and pleasure are offered in the following:

A system of paved streets.

Electric street railway.

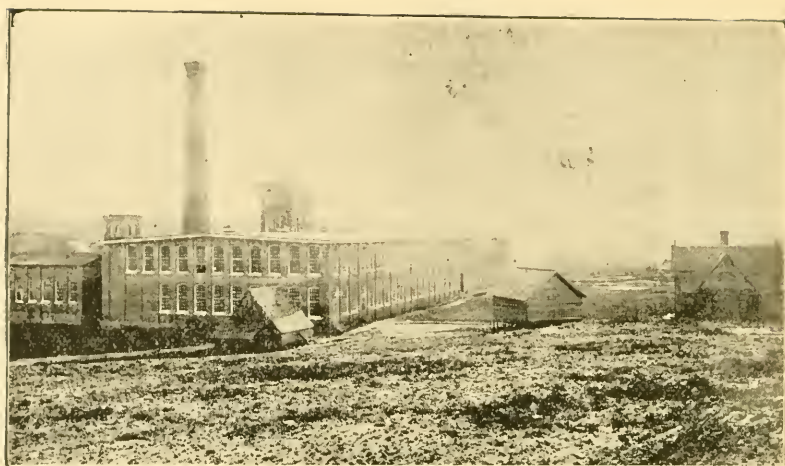
Electric and gas systems of lighting.

System of water-works with pumping capacity of 6,000,000 gallons per day, supplying the purest water in the country.

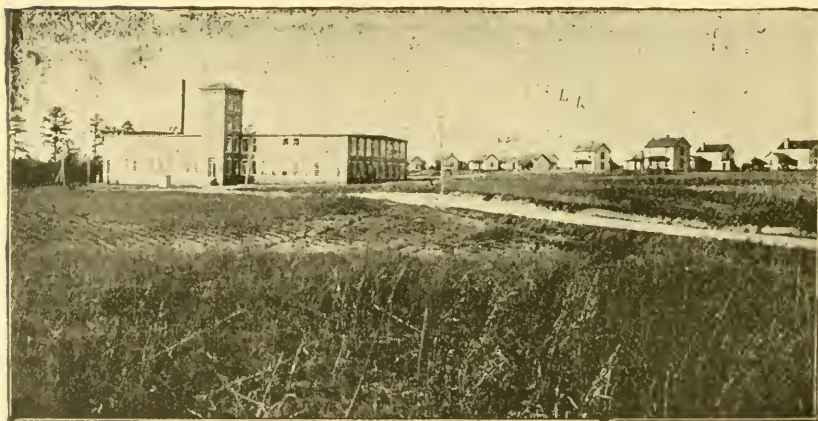
Excellent system of sewerage.

Telephone Exchange.

A first-class and excellently equipped fire department.



CARALEIGH COTTON MILLS.



PILOT COTTON MILLS.

BUSINESS, ETC.

Electric fire-alarm.

Two telegraph offices.

Three tobacco warehouses.

Three hotels.

Two extensive printing and publishing establishments, with a number of smaller ones.

One paper factory.

A Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

A Cotton Exchange, handling forty thousand bales annually.

A Tobacco Exchange.

A home insurance company.

Spacious Agricultural Fair Grounds.

Two cotton platforms.

Farms of improved cattle and blooded horses.

Macadamized public roads from city to township limits, with the work being extended.

Extensive and well equipped liveries.

All lines of general business conducted, wholesale and retail, by highly rated and reliable houses.

Plans for the current year involve the following:

The erection of a \$100,000 cotton factory on the coöperative plan.

A \$5,000 addition to the Agricultural and Mechanical College.

The building of a \$15,000 flouring mill.

The beginning of the building of the Baptist Female University, the main building of which will cost \$75,000.

The completion of an extensive branch of the Lobdell Car Wheel Works of Wilmington, Delaware.

The completion of large business buildings and residences now under way, and the beginning of numerous others.

The completion of a \$30,000 monument, the corner-stone of which was laid May 22, 1894.

The erection of a monument in memory of Senator Z. B. Vance.

Benevolence. The fraternal and benevolent orders have strong branches. The A. F. and A. M., I. O. O. F., K. of P., Royal Arcanum, A. O. U. W., Jr. O. U. A. M., and Red Men, with various



COTTON PLATFORM.



ASSORTING DAMAGED COTTON.

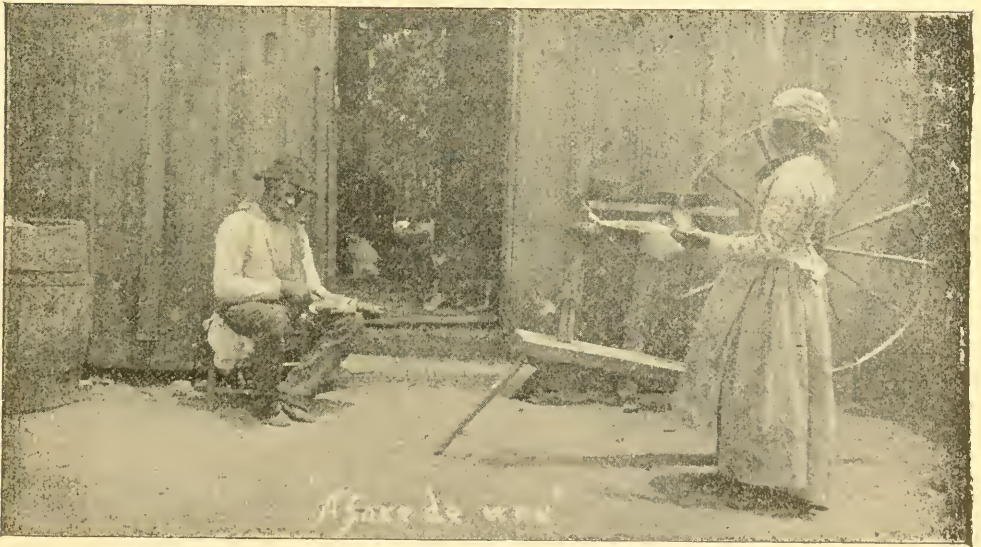
BUSINESS, ETC.

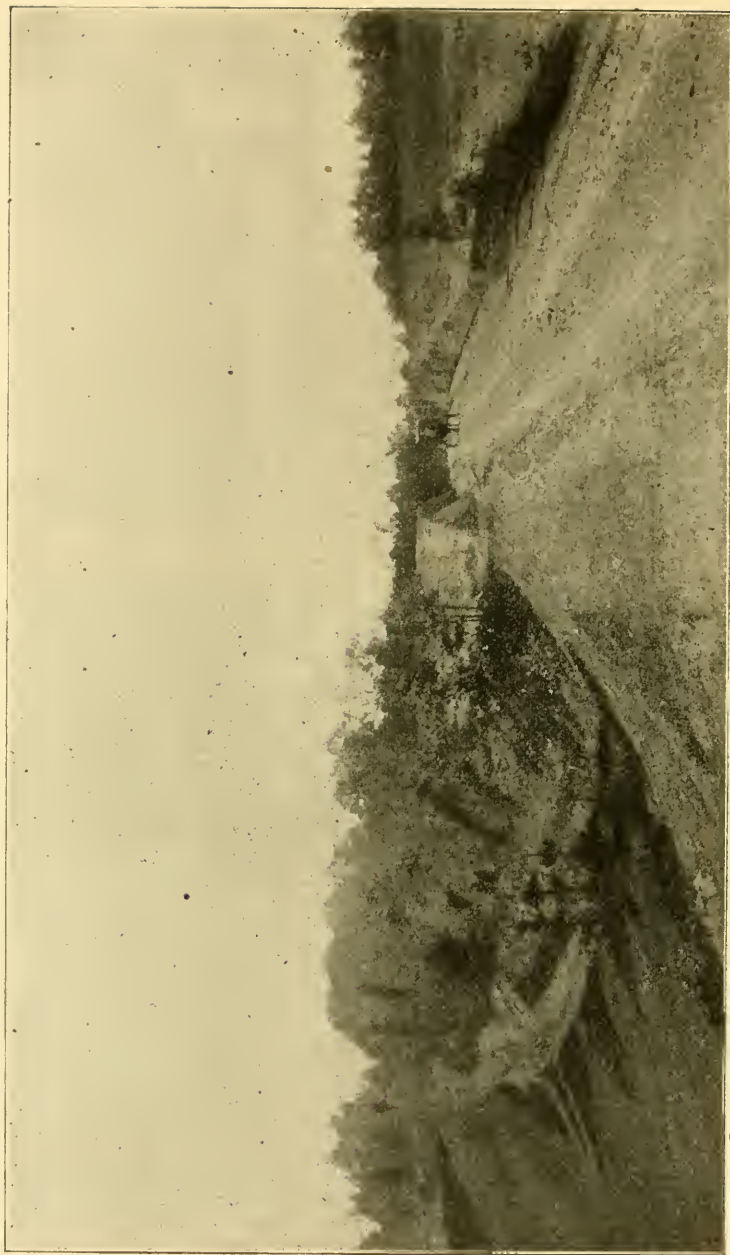
well sustained and well attended lodges and encampments, all flourish.

Rex Hospital has an endowment of about thirty thousand dollars, and in case of necessity is the recipient of liberal voluntary contributions.

The Soldiers' Home has an appropriation from the State Treasury, and also receives voluntary contributions. It has about sixty inmates.

Proper provision sustains the Leonard Medical Hospital for colored people.



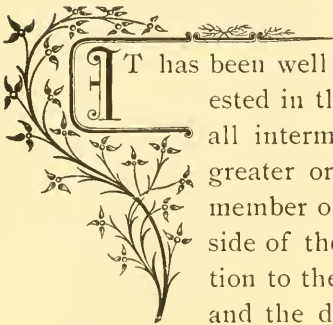


THE OLD ROAD.

THE NEW ROAD.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Cuts illustrating road work are used by courtesy of Mr. D. A. Tompkins. They were made to illustrate road-working in Mecklenburg County, and are applicable to similar work in Wake County.



It has been well said that every member of society is interested in the public road. At birth, at death, and at all intermediate points during life it is used, to a greater or less degree, by or for every individual member of society. It carries the doctor to the bedside of the sick, the minister to administer consolation to the dying, friends to the house of mourning, and the dead to their graves. It brings purchaser and consumer together. It is the avenue alike of pleasure and of traffic. The farmer seeking his market, the commercial traveler looking for customers, the millionaire in search of enjoyment with his coach-and-four, the wheelman in the pursuit of health, the few seeking pleasure and profit on wheels, and the many in like pursuits on foot—all are interested in the public roads. And yet, direct and immediate as these interests are, many sections are content to follow the methods of half a century or more ago, to submit to inconvenience, to discomfort, and to the immense waste of money and patience.

Nearly all the freight that is carried on the railroads has to be brought to them over some kind of a road; all the freight that is brought into the State by the railroads has to be distributed to the citizens over some kind of a road. The value of farm lands, the value of mill privileges, the value of factory locations, all depend largely upon means of transportation, that is to say, on local roads.

These are facts which the people of Raleigh and Raleigh town-



NEW ROAD.

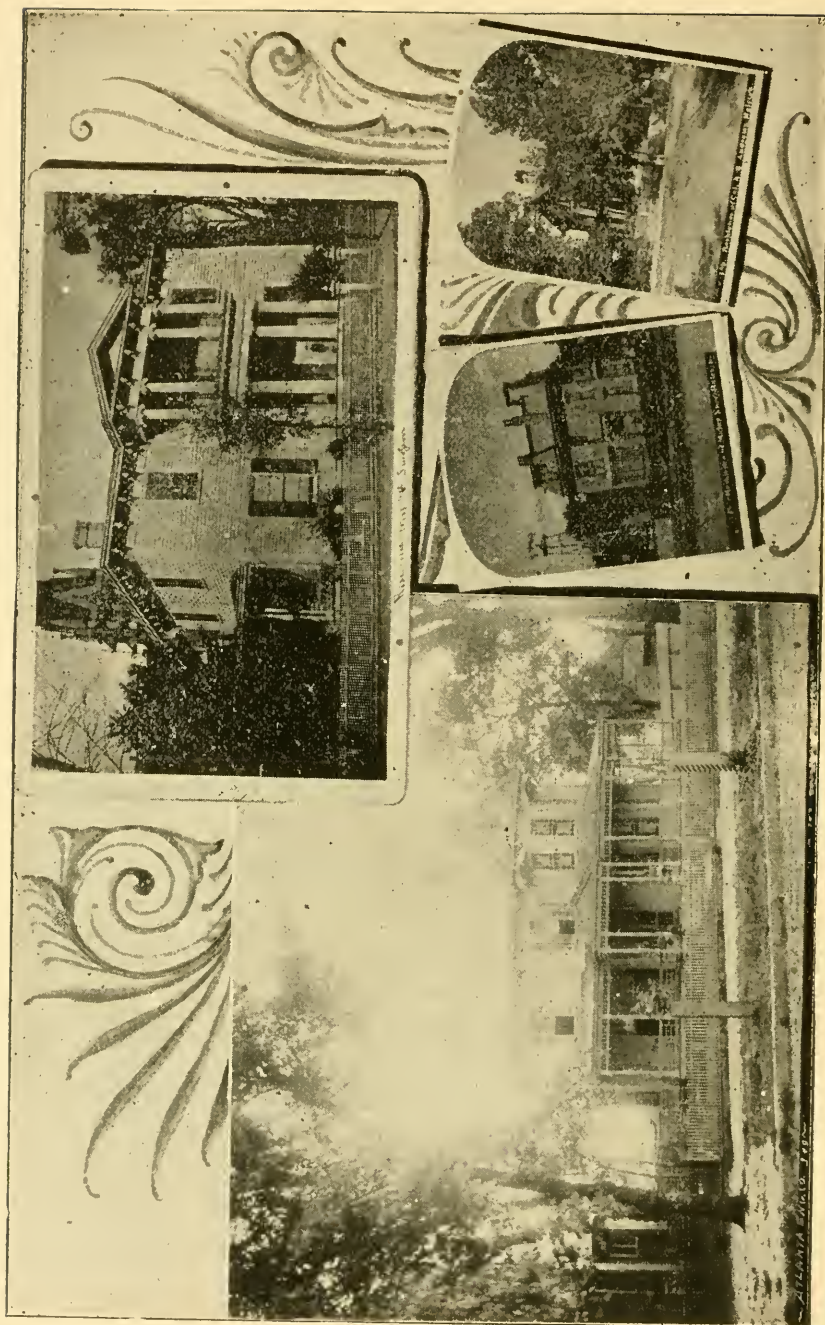


CONVICTS WORKING ROAD.

PUBLIC ROADS.

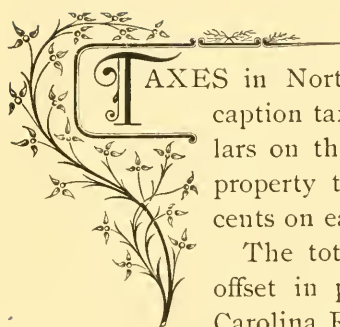
ship have recognized, and in consequence thereof are vigorously moving in the matter of good roads. They have imposed a tax of $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the hundred dollars of property as a road fund. They have had enacted laws by which the labor of convicts is employed in the work. Every able-bodied man in the township, outside the municipality, is subject to four days work on the roads of the township each year, or the payment of two dollars in lieu thereof. The road-working machinery, at present, consists of two steam road rollers of fifteen tons weight each, crushers, road machines, numerous teams and other necessary paraphernalia. Macadamized roads are being built to the great advantage of the locality generally and to the general enhancement of real estate. The "Good Road" fever is rapidly spreading in adjoining townships, and in a short time they will be engaged in the same work. It is apparent that it is only a matter of time—very short time—before the best macadamized roads will be permeating all parts of the county.





RESIDENCES.

TAXATION AND DEBT.



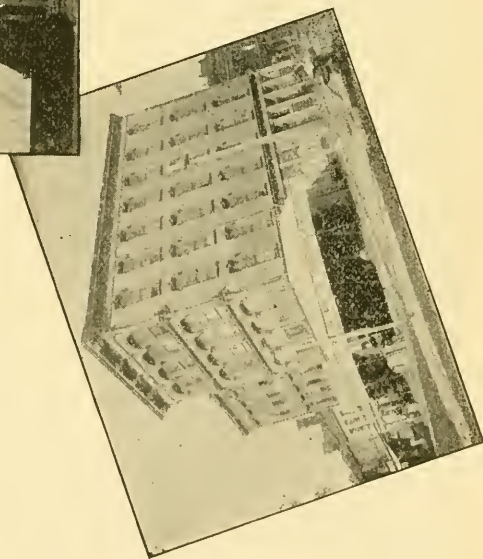
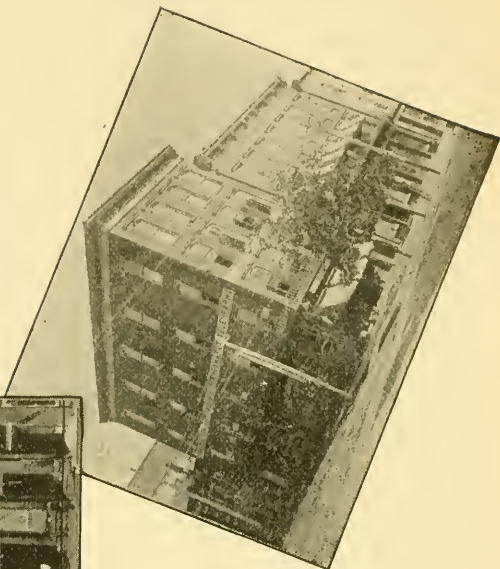
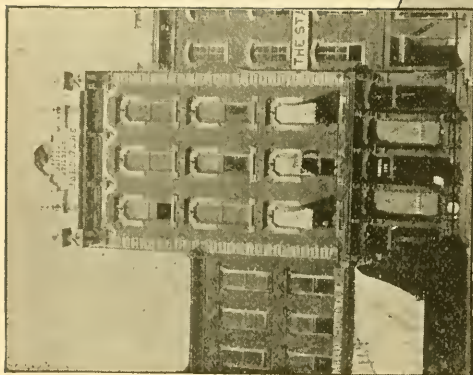
TAXES in North Carolina are comparatively light. A caption tax is imposed which cannot exceed two dollars on the poll. By provision of the Constitution property tax cannot exceed sixty-six and two-third cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property.

The total State debt is \$5,939,100, but this is offset in part by the State's interest in the North Carolina Railroad, amounting to \$2,700,000; so that the State debt practically amounts to \$3,219,100, which bears interest at four per cent.

In Raleigh the total State, county and municipal tax amounts to two dollars eleven and one-third cents on each one hundred dollars worth of property, divided as follows:

State tax, general-----	\$ 25 $\frac{1}{3}$
County tax, general-----	20 $\frac{1}{3}$
School tax, general-----	16
Graded school tax, special in township-----	20
Road tax, special in township-----	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
Municipal tax-----	1.23 $\frac{1}{3}$
Total-----	\$2.11 $\frac{1}{3}$

The *assessed* valuation of city property, real and personal, is, in round numbers, \$4,800,000. The *actual* value of the same property at a conservative estimate is over \$10,000,000. It thus appears that on the *actual* value of the property the municipal tax rate would be sixty-one and two-third cents on the hundred, and the total tax rate would be one dollar five and two-third cents on the hundred.



GROUP OF BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

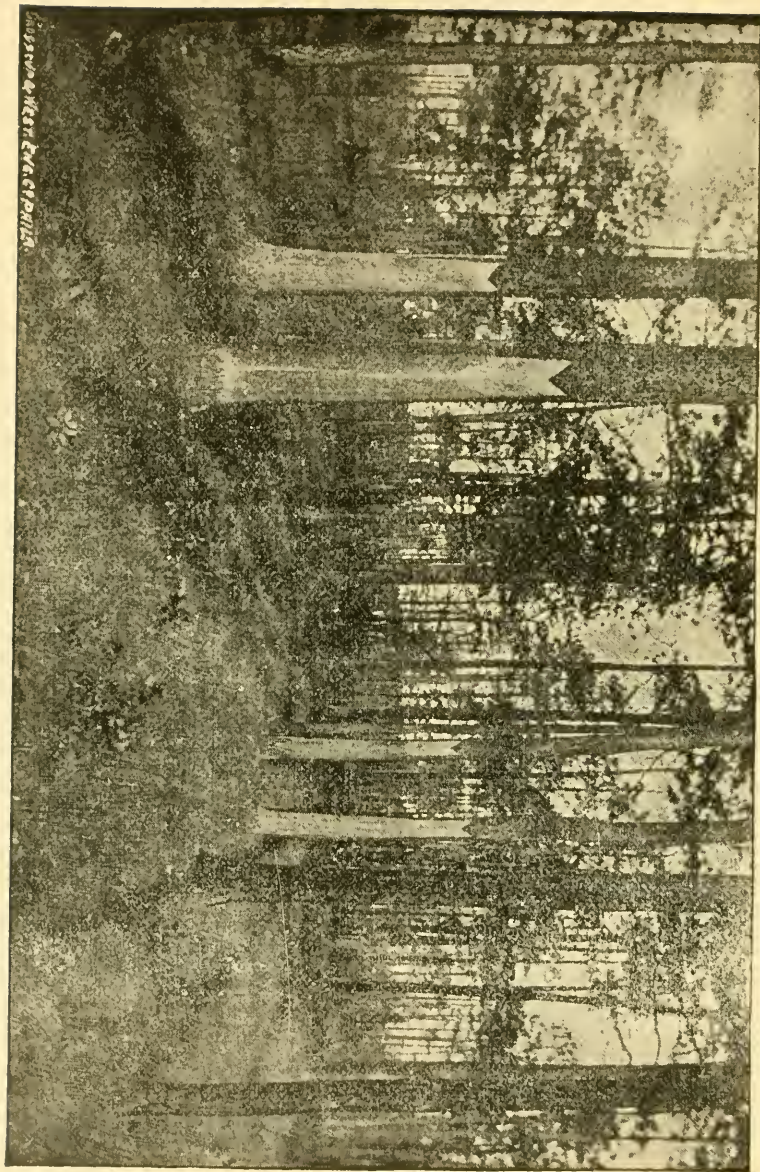
TAXATION AND DEBT.

Investigation will demonstrate that very few cities in the Union, if indeed any, which offer the same advantages, have so low a tax rate as Raleigh.

The net bonded debt of the city is \$197,509.84, as follows:

Six per cent. funded debt bonds-----	\$ 81,150 00
Five per cent. consolidated debt bonds-----	43,000 00
Five per cent. street improvement bonds---	25,000 00
Five per cent. public improvement bonds --	75,000 00
	\$224,150 00
Less assets of sinking fund-----	26,640 16
Net bonded debt-----	\$197,509 84





TURPENTINE FOREST.

TIMBERS.



THE forestry of North Carolina is remarkable for its extent, its variety, the number of its species, and also for its contrasts. For in this State is presented the only instance where the influence of latitude is displaced by that of longitude. Standing near sea-level, where the shores are washed by the tepid waters of the Gulf Stream, we meet the semi-tropical palmetto and the evergreen live-oak congenial to the soil and climate of Florida; thence, advancing to the west, and ascending the summits of mountains, we encounter the different forms of the fir, the balsam, the hemlock and the white pine. The whole country is thus not only adorned with arbored forms of great beauty and scientific interest, but with trees of great value in all that conduces to the gratification of human wants, and forming a powerful factor in industrial pursuits and in the interchanges of commerce.

In order to realize the extent to which this richness of forest development is concentrated within the area of this State, it is only necessary to call attention to the distribution of a few kinds which are dominant and characteristic. Of species found in the United States (east of the Rocky Mountains), there are

Oaks	22, and	19 in North Carolina.
Pines (trees)	8, and	8 in North Carolina.
Spruces	5, and	4 in North Carolina.
Elms	5, and	3 in North Carolina.
Walnuts	2, and	2 in North Carolina.
Birches	5, and	3 in North Carolina.
Maples	5, and	5 in North Carolina.
Hickories	8, and	6 in North Carolina.
Magnolias	7, and	7 in North Carolina.



SCENES IN THE WOOD.

TIMBERS.

Raleigh, in the middle section, is situated at the meeting of the limits of the oak and the pine, and in a territory in which grow a variety and abundance of commercial and easily accessible timbers, to describe which would require more space than is included in this volume. Some idea may be conceived concerning them from the following opinions—one from a noted traveler and one from an extensive lumber merchant and expert:

"A greater variety of timber trees are to be found in Wake County than in any other county in the State. In point of value the long leaf pine comes first, covering at least one-third of the area of the county. * * * Sycamore, walnut, oak and hickory are spontaneous growth of all parts of the county. Large white oaks are abundant on all the tributaries of the Cape Fear and the Haw.

"I was once riding in a park of three hundred acres belonging to an English member of Parliament; I observed that all the oaks were post-oaks, and so remarked to him. He replied, 'Oh! I can show you *three* varieties.' I told him in my town (Raleigh) in America I could show him twenty varieties of red-oak alone. This he evidently thought a mistake, and on my return I sent him twelve varieties of red-oak acorns found in the yard of Dr. Hogg and in Capitol Square. I sent in the same package, also, acorns of the chestnut and white-oaks, and in acknowledging the receipt of the same he said: 'The great variety of *Quercus rubra* is marvellous; some of them must be hybrids, but the acorns of the chestnut and white-oaks have attracted the most attention on account of size. I have divided them with the Earl of Ellesmere, who has caused them to be carefully planted.'

R. B. H."

RALEIGH, March 23.

COL. WM. J. SAUNDERS, *Real Estate and General Agent, Raleigh, N. C.*

DEAR SIR: I have been over and examined carefully the tract of land you offer to sell me. If I were a younger man I can see how I could make a nice fortune out of it.

My boys all have mills, dry-kiln and planing plants of their own, and could not take hold of it. In my judgment it is the most valuable tract of land in Wake County of the same number of acres.

The great quantity of various kinds of timber, white-oak, water-oak, walnut, gum, ash and poplar, with a large lot of pine that is better than our Moore County long straw for all inside finish, make it a very desirable tract for timber; and after the timber is cut away you will have the best land, in my knowledge, for all kinds of crops, and bottom enough to raise enough hay for the county. It seems to me that you might find a buyer readily for the property at a fair price. I would want no better chance for making money if I were situated so that I could take hold of it.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) A. F. PAGE.

TOBACCO.



IT was Sir Walter Raleigh, for whom the city is named, who, discovering the fascination of its spell, introduced the use of tobacco in the Old World. The discovery was, perhaps, the most precious boon bestowed by the New World; for this plant offered and supplied a seductive and restful influence, a power to cheer and soothe, a longed for elixir which mankind had always been craving, always seeking and never finding until it was discovered through the indomitable enterprise and research of the man who planted the first white colony of the New World on the fertile soil of North Carolina.

The tobacco plant is a very thrifty one, and its cultivation involves nothing very peculiar on soil adapted to it. It is no more difficult than the proper cultivation of corn or cotton. It must be well done to secure a profitable yield. A sluggard cannot grow fine tobacco.

The "Golden Belt"—the section in which Raleigh is situated—is the original home of high grade tobaccos, and especially of that quality known the world over as "Virginia Brights." This name was given the product for the simple reason that the shipments of it to foreign countries were made from Virginia ports. The Carolina product and Carolina manufacture of the same are now known the world over. The largest smoking tobacco factories on earth are twenty-eight miles from Raleigh. Wake County contains as large a percentage of fine tobacco lands as any county in the State, and the cultivation of the weed is highly successful under ordinary conditions. The curing process demands the most particular care

TOBACCO.

in connection with the crop, but this process can be easily mastered by ordinary application to details.

Accuracy as to the average yield of tobacco per acre and average cost of production is practically impossible on account of the various grades from any one acre, and the weight and quality from different soils. A liberally conservative estimate would be an average yield of four hundred pounds per acre at a cost of ten cents per pound. There would be grades in the crop yield that would sell at from three to fifty cents per pound. It has not been uncommon to realize from one dollar to three dollars per pound, but only a very small part of a large crop can bring these prices, and they are not considered in the average estimate. Raleigh has ample facilities for handling tobacco and has sold four million pounds per annum. This has not been done, however, during the past two years.

Official records of sales show the following prices obtained by Wake County planters:

Mr. R. L. Williams, average price of \$47.08 per hundred for crop.

Mr. W. M. Yates, \$400 for three-acre crop.

Mr. I. D. Coley, \$3,000 for a ten-acre crop.

Mr. Icana Pool, \$2,000 for a ten-acre crop.

Mr. Hines Scarborough, average price of \$25 per hundred for crop.

Mr. John W. Parker, average price of \$30 per hundred for crop.

Mr. J. A. Stell, average price of \$40 for one barn curing.

Mr. S. W. Stone sold 1,321 pounds for \$455.35.

Mr. S. D. Griffin sold 610 pounds for \$132.

Mr. G. T. Powell sold 481 pounds for \$136.32.

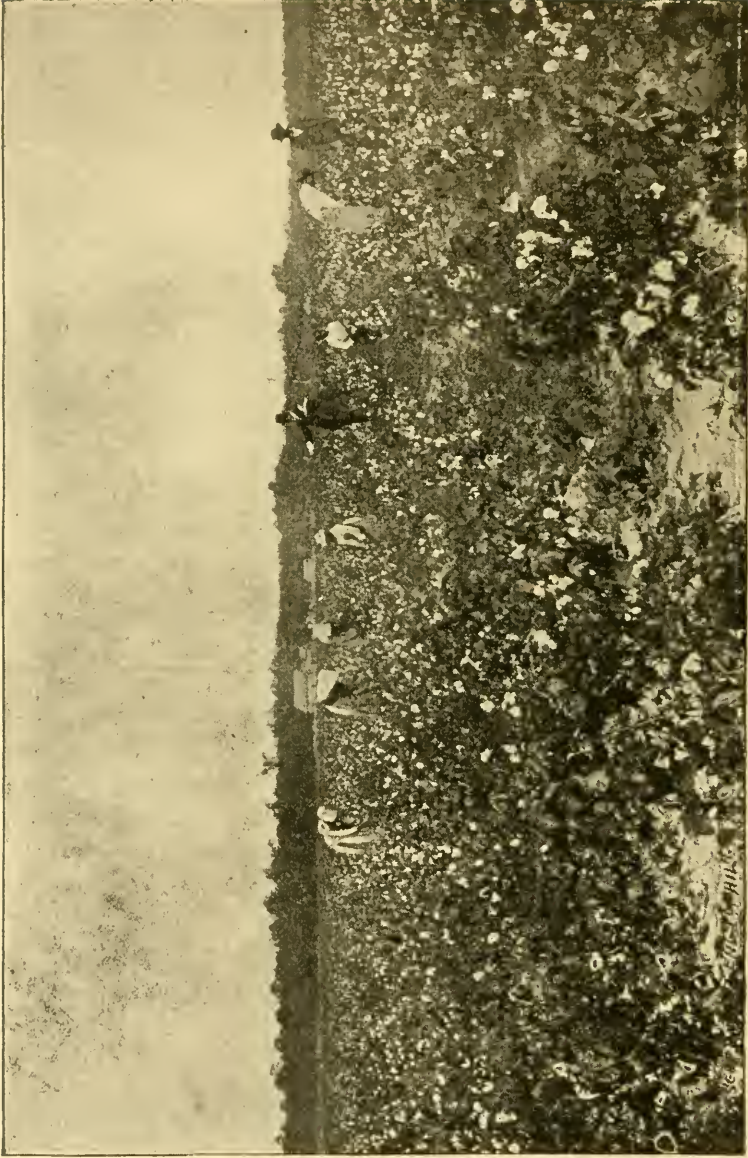
Mr. C. P. Bullock sold 1,617 pounds for \$322.89.

Mr. J. E. Ballentine sold 1,395 pounds for \$325.30.

Mr. A. P. Coley sold 254 pounds for \$86.73.

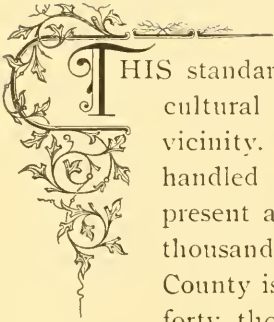
Mr. D. D. Boling sold 831 pounds for \$254.93.

The county now produces about half a million pounds, which sells at an average of about twenty cents per pound.



PICKING COTTON.

COTTON.

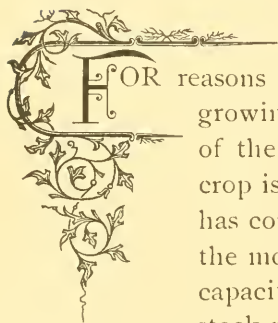


THIS standard staple of the South has its characteristic agricultural and commercial importance in Raleigh and vicinity. Over seventy-five thousand bales have been handled in the Raleigh market in one season. The present average number handled is from thirty to forty thousand bales. The annual average production of Wake County is about twenty thousand bales, but as many as forty thousand bales have been produced in one year. Soil and climatic conditions are favorable to its culture, and well directed and intelligent work extracts large yields. Commerce in cotton has been reduced to nearly an exact science, and under a condition of this kind it is unreasonable to expect large profits from its culture; but the necessities for its use demand its production, and it can be produced here at a profit. This can be exemplified by citing facts. Mr. R. J. Buffaloe, living near Raleigh, produces from a bale to a bale and a half per acre annually, and has not made less than twenty bales to the horse in many years. It is no uncommon thing to produce twenty-five bales to the horse in Wake. One farmer in White Oak Township produced one hundred and thirty-five bales from one hundred and twenty-nine acres in 1893. The city has a live Cotton Exchange and is well provided with facilities for handling and shipping; there being two spacious platforms, a cotton compress and numerous storage houses. There are three factories for working the staple—one for spinning yarns and two for producing fabrics.



CATTLE.

CEREALS AND STOCK RAISING.



FOR reasons formerly given the soil is well adapted to the growing of all the cereals, grasses, etc. The corn crop of the county is the largest in the State; the wheat crop is large and valuable; the oat crop is good, and it has conclusively proven a high capacity for producing the most luxuriant grasses and clover; and this latter capacity carries an eminent fitness and adaptability for stock raising. Indeed, the readiness of the soil to produce all the cereals and grasses, and the specially favorable climatic conditions, offer a field and opportunity for this industry not excelled and perhaps not equalled by any other section of country. No very extensive effort has been made in this direction, but the few progressive spirits who have touched it have found ready and remunerative sales for their stock, and a patronage extending from New York to Texas. Long experience and comprehensive tests have demonstrated grass growing and stock raising to be successful. Capt. B. P. Williamson, a gentleman who investigates and proves matters in which he is interested, and proprietor of Fairview Stock Farm, says:

"Ten years' experience has taught me that many of the best grasses and all the best clovers grow well around Raleigh, and with the care taken in all other sections with their growing we get as good results as others anywhere.

"Five years' experience in breeding fine horses justifies me in saying that we can breed and raise them as fine, as good, and as cheaply as in any section of our great country."

The World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago awarded the Blue Ribbon and Gold Medal for the best wool to a Raleigh gen-

CEREALS AND STOCK RAISING.

tleman—Maj. R. S. Tucker. The superior facilities in this section for sheep raising are indisputable, though no extensive advantage has been taken of them. An authoritative writer in *The Tradesman*, speaking of an area of which central North Carolina forms a large part, says:

"Taking it all in all, it is doubtful if there is a better, if as good, section for the raising of sheep in the United States. The climate, soil and other conditions are admirably adapted to the raising of sheep. The winters are not so severe that the sheep require shelter much of the time, and there are but few days when they are unable to pick a living on the field or forest range. With the exception of extraordinary or exceptional winter weather, such as experienced during last January (1893), they will keep in good condition with what they will find in the fields and woods without prepared feed.

"Where will one find a more ideal sheep range than the Piedmont region, or the lower Southeastern slope of the Blue Ridge, having an altitude of five hundred to one thousand feet above the sea—a region extending from Northern Virginia to Northern Alabama? Here the mountain range breaks the force of the cold storms from the Northwest, and the air is sufficiently cool, dry and rarified to prevent the debilitating or unhealthy effects of warm weather. Here is a belt twenty to forty miles wide and nearly a thousand miles long that will in time become famous as a pastoral region.

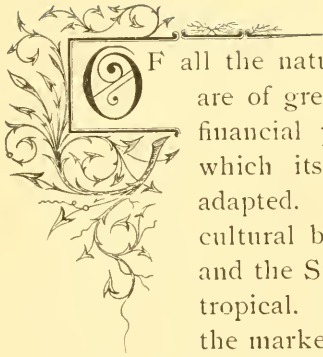
"In the matter of mutton as food the South needs more than is supplied at present. More mutton and less pork should be used, and in time—and not very long time—would be shown in more healthful results with the people. As a summer or warm weather meat food it is excellent.

"As to a market for mutton, there is Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Cincinnati, Louisville and numerous smaller cities, all within easy reaching distance of the field of production, that would consume a large amount of mutton if it could be supplied promptly and in good condition when most needed."

Mr. John G. Springer, Secretary American Southdown Breeders' Association, writing to the State Agricultural Society, says: "Your State is so well adapted to sheep breeding, that it cannot be longer than a few years before this will be one of its leading live stock industries."

The section offers all desirable advantages for cattle and swine raising. The finest strains of cattle and the best breeds of swine are shown in their best development at the annual State Fair at Raleigh.

FRUITS.



OF all the natural products of this section, perhaps none are of greater importance, both from a hygienic and financial point of view, than the various fruits for which its soil and climate are so peculiarly well adapted. It is the only State that fills all the agricultural blanks in the United States census reports, and the State's list of fruits include all but the most tropical. From the time its fruits were first put upon the markets of the country, they have commanded the highest prices on account of their superior qualities. The range is wide, both as to variety of production and the length of time during which fruits ripen—from May till late October. This is because of the happy intermediate position of Wake County between the extremes of semi-arctic and semi-tropical temperature,—the needed degree of cold to check exuberant growth, but the absence of that degree of cold fatal to arrested and dormant vitality. Every variety of fruit known to the Temperate Zone is at home. Orchard fruits and the grape, however, can only be handled to advantage in a commercial way, since the strawberry and other “truck” and small fruits are earlier ready for market in the country sixty to one hundred miles to eastward. One of the most prominent fruit growers in the United States, Mr. J. Van Lindley, writing about fruits in this section, says:

Apples. “In the list of apples for early winter, the Carolina Beauty is of great value; medium to large in size; as red as the old red June apple; a young and very prolific bearer, and equal to or a better keeper than the old Wine Sap. It originated in Wake County, and is sure to become popular as fast as it becomes known. McCuller's Winter also originated in Wake County, N. C. It is a highly colored

FRUITS.

dark-red apple, of medium good quality, and will keep all winter without any trouble or extra care. It is also an annual bearer and very prolific—as full as it can hang every year. I know of none equal to it for beauty, and it has size sufficient to make it a good market apple."

Peaches. "The Sneed: It is ripe ten days before Amsden or Alexander. At Raleigh it will ripen from 25th of May to 5th of June, according as the seasons vary. Thus by proper selection we now get peaches the first week in June. We now can have peaches from first of June to first of November, covering a period of six months. A similar improvement has been made throughout the season. We now have the Elberta ripening latter part of July; its great size, good color and good bearing qualities have in a short time made it one of the greatest market peaches in every part of the United States. It is a Georgia seedling, and is being planted in the South in numbers equal to all other varieties combined."

Inasmuch as other fruits are as favorably affected by the same conditions, this section offers similar advantages for the growing of pears, apricots, wild goose plums, Japanese persimmons, etc.

Grapes. A fact, long accepted, is that the grape grows to greater perfection in North Carolina than anywhere else. Some of the most noted and choicest varieties originated here, such as the Lincoln, Catawba and Scuppernong. From the Catawba came the Concord, Niagara and Martha. It is claimed that the Delaware is from the same source as the Lincoln, and from the Scuppernong came the Mish and the James—all of North Carolina origin. As is well known, these are the finest varieties of grapes in the world. The Wake County Grape Growers' Association has held a number of grape fairs or shows of marvellous beauty and excellence. In the immediate vicinity of Raleigh there are about four hundred acres in grapes, from which shipments of ninety thousand baskets have been annually made to Northern markets. Grapes begin to ripen in July and can be taken from the vines till November.

Mr. H. Bilyeu, whose vineyard is two miles from Raleigh, netted five hundred dollars from two acres of Delaware grapes in 1893.

Messrs. Patch & Roberts, extensive fruit and commission merchants of Boston, Mass., say:

"During the last few years North Carolina has come forward prominently as a fruit growing State. Fruits and vegetables which it can produce will find a ready sale in any of the Northern markets. We would name, first, Delaware grapes, and, second, Concord grapes. These two varieties are always in demand in all

FRUITS.

markets, and while they will not yield high prices, such as were obtained ten years ago, they will sell at figures paying the grower well for his work. We doubt the advisability of growing any other kinds of grapes. We see no reason why peaches would not do well. A peach is known the world over and always wanted."

Hon. Clark Bell, editor of the *Medico-Legal Journal*, of New York, in writing of a recent visit to this State, says:

"Either North Carolina or Georgia must be regarded as the paradise of the fruit grower. I have had a large experience in vine growing and wine making in western New York, having planted one of the first vineyards on the shores of Lake Keuka, and being one of the promoters of the Urbana Wine Company, and may fairly be classed as one qualified to speak, in a practical way, as to the general features of fruit growing. The wine growing industry, yet in its infancy in North Carolina, has gone far enough to demonstrate an assured success in a lucrative way to those who carry on its productions on business methods.

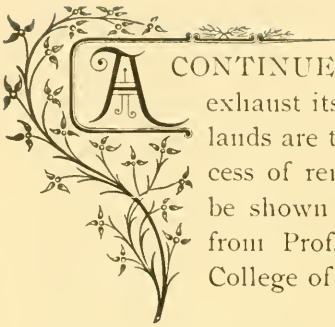
"The difficulties with which the Northern grower has to contend are the high price of land and labor, and the early frost. Labor in North Carolina is abundant and cheap. Eight dollars per month will cover the wages of men with rations, which can be computed at \$2.50 per month. Frost is quite out of the question. The cost of land in desirable locations is as low as \$3 to \$10 per acre, and if unimproved land is taken a net of \$10 would be ample to put good land ready to plant the vine. The plow can run every month in the year.

"By way of Norfolk, the markets of New York and Philadelphia are as accessible to the fruit growers of these States as to Western New York, in both time and rate."



IN A STRAWBERRY FIELD.

LANDS.



CONTINUED use of land without fertilization will exhaust its strength and yielding qualities, and such lands are to be found in this section. But the process of renovation is easy, cheap and quick, as can be shown by the following descriptive experiment from Prof. W. F. Massey, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts:

"The wonderful rapidity and low cost at which our worn-out lands can be brought to great productiveness is a constant surprise. No better illustration can be found than the lands attached to the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station. Only a few years ago this was a bare hilltop in an old field, and, notoriously, the most poverty-stricken spot of land in the county. It might perhaps have made, in a good season, five bushels of corn per acre, probably less. And yet we have on this poverty-stricken hill to-day a variety and luxuriance of growth which is surprising to those who have known the land. And it has not been by lavish expenditure of the Station funds that it has been brought up, but merely by the aid of those potent factors in soil improvement in the South, cow peas and crimson clover, and at no greater cost than any farmer can afford. We have one piece of land, several acres in extent, which has grown a crop of ensilage corn every year for four years. The first year's crop was a miserably poor one, and each succeeding one better, while this year's crop would have made forty to fifty bushels of corn per acre had it been cured for grain. The agent in this was crimson clover aided by deep plowing of the red, clayey soil. Each season, as the corn is cut off, seed of crimson clover is sown on the land. By April it is knee high, and is turned under later, when fully mature, and corn is planted. In the short space of four years this barren hillside has come to rival the rich bottom lands at a cost of \$1.50 per acre for clover seed."

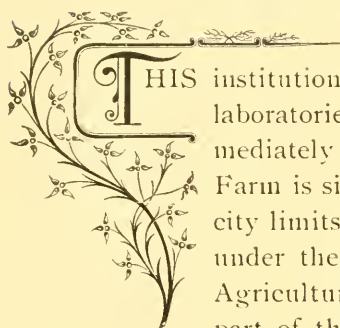
The price of farm lands in Wake County ranges from five dollars to two hundred and fifty dollars per acre—according to condition and location.

THE N. C. AGR. EXPERIMENT STATION.

INCLUDING

THE FERTILIZER CONTROL STATION AND STATE WEATHER SERVICE.

BY H. B. BATTLE, PH. D., DIRECTOR.



THIS institution is located in Raleigh, the city offices and laboratories being in the Agricultural Building immediately north of the Capitol, while the Experiment Farm is situated one and one-half miles west of the city limits, adjoining the State Fair Grounds. It is under the control of the Board of Trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is now a part of that institution, though when organized in 1877 it was connected with the Department of Agriculture. Its support is now derived from the general government through the well known Hatch Act for the maintenance of agricultural experiment stations in the various States and Territories of the Union.

The functions of the Station are twofold, first, as a Fertilizer Control Station; second, as an Agricultural Experiment Station in the broadest sense of the word, both for the purpose of acquiring and diffusing among the people of the State useful and practical information on subjects connected with agriculture, and also for conducting scientific investigations and experiments.

North Carolina has always shown herself to be a pioneer in new works, and is always in the first rank in the establishment of new institutions for the advancement of the interests. She established the first Agricultural Experiment Station in the Southern States, and the *second* in the broad expanse of America. The Station, which thus came into existence in 1877, had for its first work the control of the fertilizer trade by a chemical analysis of the fertilizing ingredients offered for sale in the State, thus preventing fraud

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

and forcing manufacturers to furnish the materials they claim to sell. It continues to occupy this position for the protection of all classes of farmers, and it is safe to say that in the sixteen years of its existence it has saved the farmers of the State many millions of dollars by preventing the sale of adulterated and worthless fertilizers. In the early years of its life the chemical investigation was its main work. Besides analyzing fertilizers it was also employed in examining hundreds of samples of marls, mucks, soils, cotton-seed products, phosphates, waters, home-made composts and miscellaneous fertilizing ingredients, chemicals, etc. It printed and spread broadcast hundreds of thousands of its publications giving information of every character. It thoroughly examined the natural phosphate deposits of the State, the pyrite deposits, the by-products of the rice industry, the cotton and tobacco products, the jute industry, the sorghum and sugar-beet industry, the investigation of horn, leather and wool waste, of phosphate floats, of soja bean, and various forage plants and others just as important.

Later on an Experimental Farm was added to the agencies at work. Then a State Weather Service was organized by the Station, and the various benefits resulting from it, such as the foreknowledge of frosts and cold waves, and the value of weather indications, were not lost to the State.

At the present time there are in operation in the Station the divisions of Chemistry, Agriculture, Botany, Entomology, Horticulture, Meteorology, and Veterinary Science, and on its staff are both scientific and practical men, trained experts who have had ample experience both in the science and practice of agriculture, in the field and in the laboratory. The scope of the work can be summarized as follows:

1. *Chemical Division*, including all chemical work of the Station, the fertilizer control, the analyses of milk, butter, food and fodders, marls, phosphates, mucks, soils, chemicals, waters, etc.
2. *Agricultural Division*. Embraces work done in the field, stable and dairy; in testing the various fertilizing ingredients on different crops; the varieties of wheat, oats, cotton and corn, grasses,

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

clovers and other forage plants; by actual feeding tests to ascertain the value of fodders and grass, ensilage, cotton-seed products for fattening purposes, the digestibility of different food stuffs, and profitable feeding. In the dairy work various implements are tested, improved methods tried, and in general the endeavor is to extend the dairy interest throughout the State, recognizing that the judicious keeping of stock is one salvation of our people. In different parts of the State, to reach as many soils as possible, co-operative tests have been made in representative localities. At these points have been tested on the various soils different fertilizing ingredients on different crops, different varieties of field and garden crops, fruits, etc.

3. *Botanical Division.* Tests the purity and vitality of field and garden seeds, grasses and clover; identifies plants and ascertains their value; examines diseases of plants and investigates the best remedies. Disseminates practical information on the best agricultural grasses and their culture, on the most troublesome weeds and how to eradicate them.

4. *Entomological Division.* Studies the various insect pests which inflict us, and suggests remedies and methods of extermination.

5. *Horticultural Division.* Investigates the different varieties of fruits and vegetables, and their adaptability to our soils and climates; also the methods for cultivation, gathering and shipment to markets; seeks to originate and improve new and promising varieties.

6. *Meteorological Division.* Embraces the State Weather Service, operating in conjunction with the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture; collects meteorological data from over the State and preserves it for permanent record. Telegrams giving forecasts of weather for the following day are distributed, also cold wave and frost warnings for the protection of fruit, tobacco and trucking interests. A weekly bulletin, showing the effect of the weather on the crops, is issued during the growing season, and over three hundred reporters from every one of the ninety-six counties of the State aid in making it a successful publication.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

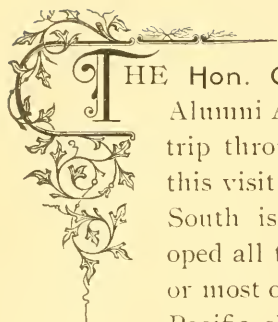
7. *Veterinary Division.* Investigates diseases of stock and questions which may be of interest and value to owners of stock—and every farmer is a stock owner.

8. *Bureau of Information.* Correspondence is invited on all subjects connected with agriculture, both scientifically and practically. The staff of the Station is at all times ready to reply promptly, and give the proper information wherever possible.

9. *Division of Publications.* The Experiment Station issues numerous publications, including bulletins and annual reports, which are sent free to all who request them. The bulletins are not issued regularly, but only when the material on hand justifies it—averaging once in about five or six weeks. Over 13,000 farmers and others now receive them. The following are some of the subjects treated, and occupying from four to one hundred and forty-eight pages each issue, many of them being copiously illustrated: Compost formulas, seed tests, stock feeding on scientific principles, Indian corn, weed pests of the farm (illustrated), cotton-seed meal and hulls as a stock feed, hill-side ditching, co-operative field tests, injurious insects, fungous diseases of crops, value of pea-vine manuring for wheat, facts for farmers, onion and celery culture, late crop of Irish potatoes in the South, tobacco curing, orchard and garden fruits, horticultural tests, digestion experiments with common food stuffs, leguminous crops and their value, etc., etc.

The offices of the Station and the chemical laboratories occupy the entire first floor of the right wing of the Agricultural Building (cut of which appears elsewhere), and the meteorological division (State Weather Service) and the botanical and entomological office and laboratory on the third floor, while the weather instruments are upon the roof, as well as the flag-staff for disseminating the weather forecasts by means of flags. The agricultural division with its field work and work in the barn, stables and dairy, and the horticultural division with its tests in the plant house, glass forcing houses and in the open ground, are all located at the Experiment Farm, one and one-half miles west of the city.

DISTANT VOICES.



THE Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in an address to the Alumni Association of Yale University, said of his recent trip through the Southern States: "The net results of this visit to the South, to my mind, is just this: that the South is the bonanza of the future. We have developed all the great and sudden opportunities for wealth—or most of them—in the Northwestern States and on the Pacific slope, but here is a vast country with the best climate in the world; with conditions of health which are absolutely unparalleled; with vast forests untouched; with enormous veins of coal and iron which yet have not known anything beyond their original condition; with soil, that under proper cultivation, for little capital, can support a tremendous population; with conditions in the atmosphere for comfortable living Winter and Summer, which exist nowhere else in this country; and that is to be the attraction for the young men who go out from the farms to seek settlement, and not by immigration from abroad, for I do not think they will go that way, but by the internal immigration from our own country it is to become in time as prosperous as any other section of the country, and as prosperous by a purely American development."

Title Page of Manufacturers' Record, April 6, 1894: "Southward is the trend of all business interests. Manufacturers, capitalists, business men in general and farmers all realize that, as the late Judge Kelly predicted, 'the South is the coming El Dorado of American adventure.' The business forces of the whole country are being turned to the South, and the next ten years will show a rate of progress scarcely dreamed of now."

DISTANT VOICES.

From Correspondence of Thos. P. Grasty: "North Carolina's exhibit (at the World's Fair) is the one which will probably take the prize for the best collective exhibit made by any State or nation. The mineral exhibit attracts constant attention alike from technical and plain every-day people on account of the great range and variety of its contents. It would be difficult to call for a mineral not to be found in this exhibit. The agricultural department embraces probably the largest variety of products shown by any State or nation. The portion of it devoted to tobacco contains the finest and costliest kinds grown in the United States. It is made up largely of what is known as 'Virginia Brights,' of which as much as eighty per cent. of the total product of the two States of Virginia and North Carolina is grown in the latter. It got to be called 'Virginia Brights' because most of it was marketed in Virginia cities. There is cotton in every stage of growth, with cereals, grasses and truck-garden products in infinite variety. There are even live tea plants. Professor Saunders, of the United States Pomological Department, recently said that North Carolina was the best apple orchard in the Union."

New England Medical Monthly, of April, 1894: "It is only just to say that the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, with its nine hundred and twenty-seven miles, its excellent road-bed, fine coaches, the courteous treatment of its employees and the rapid facilities for transportation, the good time made by its trains, all go to make up, what it is in reality, the best railroad in the South, and Major Winder is to be congratulated upon the very high state of efficiency with which he administers this great corporation. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad goes directly through the Piedmont Region, a section of North Carolina which has always been noted for the healthfulness of its climate.

"We would not do justice if we did not mention the special courtesies tendered by the Vice-President and General Manager, Major Winder; General Passenger Agent T. J. Anderson; Division Superintendent, Captain Whisnant, and Mr. Voorhees. Mr. John T. Patrick also was with our party, staying with us until we returned.

DISTANT VOICES.

Mr. Patrick is a resident of North Carolina, has done as much, if not more, than any other man in the State for its advancement, and he was particularly fitted, by his large experience and varied information, to prove a valuable adjunct to our party in explaining the many interesting features of the country as we passed through. With our own cooks and servants, splendid accommodations, a larder filled with the good things that that country affords, and with all the delicacies in the way of eat and drink, it seemed to us that our lives had fallen in pleasant places, and we felt as if there was no place so good for us as on the special train of the Seaboard Air Line.

“At six o'clock on Wednesday evening we arrived at the delightful city of Raleigh, the capital of the grand old State of North Carolina. At Hamlet Junction we were met by Mr. Ashley, the President of the Raleigh Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Ayer, its Secretary, the Attorney General of the State, Captain Ashe of the *News-Observer-Chronicle*, and other distinguished gentlemen, who escorted us into the city. We were taken to the Yarbrough House where a reception was held, and where afterward a very elaborate banquet was tendered our party. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Ashley, and covers were laid for about a hundred, including many of the most distinguished citizens of the city. The menu was an elaborate one and sustained the well-earned and well-known reputation of mine host Brown, who presided so ably over the destinies of this famous hostelry.

“The entertainment lasted until long past midnight, and was full of good cheer. Next morning a drive about the city, a visit to the State-house, Agricultural Department and Museum added interest to the visit. A delegation of ladies and gentlemen escorting us part of our way, we left Raleigh with a feeling that we had been the recipients of an unbounded hospitality; that we had passed through one of the healthiest sections of the United States, where the pulmonary invalid may, without great expense for the item of transportation, or great expenditure as to living, nor a great distance from his home, find a climate to which, if he goes early, he

DISTANT VOICES.

may rest assured of cure, or if he goes late assurance of prolonged existence with freedom from pain and suffering. Many persons suffering severely from asthma have here found wonderful relief from their trouble, and returned home greatly benefited.

"As will be seen, invalids can reach it without fatiguing changes or irksome delays, and while there enjoying the soft climate, they feel that they are within easy reach of homes and friends. Business men of slight physique, when warned by the signal service reports of the approach of severe storms, can speedily take refuge here, avoiding the cold wave and luxuriating in this mild climate and balsamic odor of the pines. When the storm has passed a single day's ride will restore them to business, refreshed by the trip, and better able to meet the cares and demands of Wall street or trade."

Rochester (N. Y.) Herald: "When a section demonstrates the fact that it is independent of hard times, nothing can retard its advancement. This is the South's position to-day, and the men who control the world's capital, commerce and industries are studying the situation and getting ready to make something out of it. We think the Southern people have good reason to congratulate themselves over the progress they have made during the past few years, and over the brilliant prospects for the future."

Commissioner Robinson, of the North Carolina Board of Agriculture, in the last bulletin of the Board, calls attention to the prosperous agricultural sections of the State in these words: "The condition of farmers in North Carolina at this time is one which gives great assurance at this time, and should encourage our people very much. In the North, and particularly Northwest, the suffering and destitution among the one-crop farmers is such as to cause great apprehension. So great is the depression that many are writing this office in search of new homes in a mild climate where a variety of farm products may be grown. The financial depression has affected our farmers but little. They may not have much cash, but they have plenty to feed man and beast, and a prospect of a good crop before them. The climatic conditions have never

been better for the furtherance of all farm operations than we have enjoyed in this State this year."

Messrs. Borg & Co., New York Bankers, write as follows: "We are and always have been firm believers in the South and her future. We believe that in the South are all the natural resources that are necessary to the prosperity and well being of her citizens; that her great staples are themselves sufficient to insure her prosperity, to say nothing of her vast deposits of iron and coal and the timber and naval stores with which she is supplying the world. Prosperity, however, does not depend on natural resources alone. They must be developed and utilized before the full measure of their value can be known and its influence felt. What, then, is necessary?"

"The one thing that has been lacking in the South until recently is capital, without which her natural resources cannot be developed, but must remain in the hills or in the fields undisturbed and valueless. Capital is needed to carry her natural resources to the markets of the world; to make of them productive wealth; to obtain in return whatever will assist in her material upbuilding; to expand her commerce and promote and operate manufacturing and other industries that bring wealth and power to the nation. Capital has already done much in this direction. Already her textile mills are assuming an importance second only to those of Massachusetts."

Hon. Clark Bell, of New York, writing of a recent visit to Raleigh, says: "The citizens of Northern States do not correctly understand your section. They should visit and carefully look into the capacities of your State. Nothing dispels illusions like contact and personal examination. The North is full of active, energetic, industrious men enured to labor, who do not know what advantages you offer or they would flood into and buy up your unoccupied lands and form a splendid factor in the New South now forming. Would the Northern settlers be hospitably received? At the North this would be a controlling question. General Manager Winder, of the Seaboard Air Line, assures me that in his State the Northern settler would be most welcome. Ex-Governor

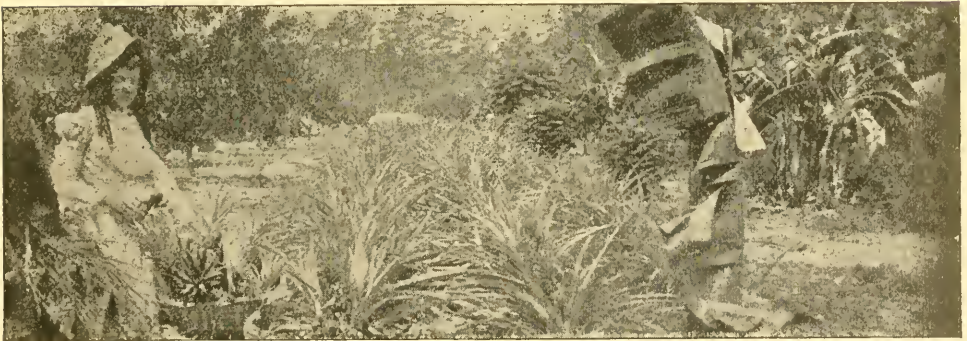
Jarvis, of North Carolina (now U. S. Senator), in a recent conversation, assured me that the Southern welcome would be whole-souled, full and free from the slightest danger of interference. Northern settlers would, strange as it may sound to you, need to be assured in these respects."

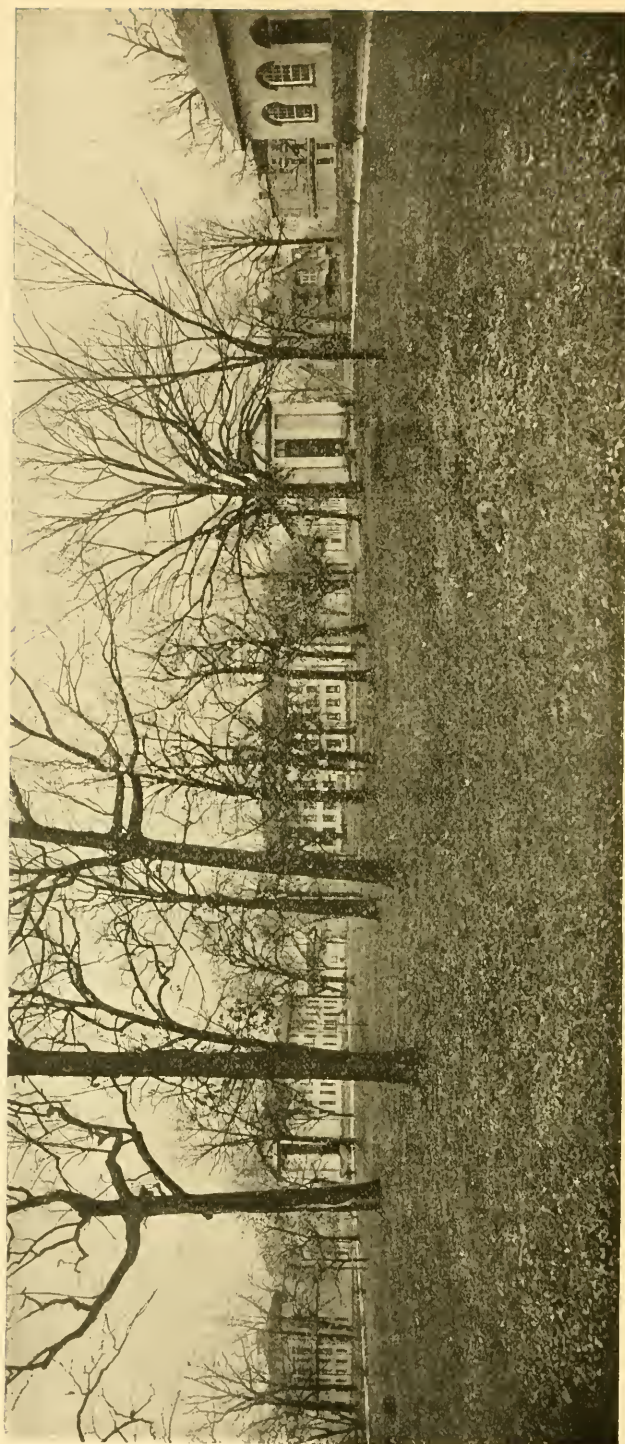
From a Representative Trade Journal of a Neighboring State: "The beautiful capital of our sister State of North Carolina finds in the friendship and good will of the splendid Southern Railroad system a great factor in her development. 'Tis a credit for her to boast of being the home of one of its distinguished officials, Col. A. B. Andrews, whose love for his State, as we recently noticed in a North Carolina exchange, has caused him to reject many high positions in railroad circles that would necessitate his removal therefrom. This man, who has endeared himself to the public by his efforts in pushing across the great Blue Ridge the Western and Northwestern North Carolina Railroads, almost bisecting the State from the seaboard to the mountains, and also in connecting the city of Raleigh by a short line to Richmond, has done much, with others almost equally interested, to make that great system a kindly factor to the commercial interests of the State in general and the city of Raleigh in particular. This latter 'City of Oaks' holds vantage ground with regard to this system outside of the friendship of the officers of the road, for it combines the position of a thoroughfare for all who travel from the mountains to the seas with a still greater factor, the direct route to the North via Greensboro, Danville and Lynchburg, and it also reaps the benefit of a close, quick and convenient connection at Greensboro for all points South, West and Southwest.

"Outside of its commercial interests, which it advances, this road is often called upon to perform special services to the city and State. Whenever any public occasion requires the service of a special train or private car, the Southern Railroad's efficient service is called into requisition. The recent special train chartered over this road by the United States Senate to bear the remains of Senator Vance to his last resting place was a model of its kind, and called

DISTANT VOICES.

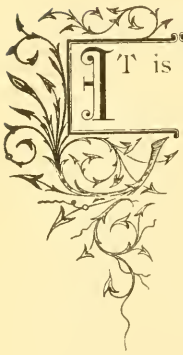
forth favorable expressions from the press generally. The road's very efficient General Agent, Mr. L. S. Brown, was sent along to see that the train and its schedule was suited to the demands of the occasion, and such was the accommodating spirit of the road that, after the funeral train reached the State, its schedule was changed no less than four times in order to give the towns along its line an opportunity of demonstrating their affection for their honored Senator. This incident is mentioned as an illustration of the accommodations extended by this liberal and progressive line. Raleigh is favored with the friendship and good will of this system, manifested in the benefits of travel it extends to and from that city."





UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.



IT is now an old story that, in the details of the census reports on the crops and products of the several States of the American Union, in North Carolina only were the divisional columns completely filled under their headings of the various crops produced; and that in this State alone was found in practical and profitable culture whatever else was cultivated in every other State, whether North or South, East or West. However trite this story has become, it can never lose its importance; it emphasizes the fact that North Carolina is that happy middle ground, that fortunate zone of climatic harmonies where the rigors of the Northern cold and the ardors of the Southern heats so meet and blend as to compose, in their tempered extremes, that ameliorated temperature in which the vegetation of all antagonizing climates may find not only life but vigor. And to these happy compromises and compositions of climate are to be added those equally happy conditions of soil which alike favor the gross luxuriant feeder of the Southern fields and the hardy and more abstemious plants of the Northern farms.

The location of Raleigh is such as to secure and enjoy nearly if not all these advantages, and its people, representing the State at large, exhibit the characteristics that might naturally be expected from the influence of the natural harmonious blendings and happy climatic conditions by which they are surrounded. They are mild in temperament, firm in action; conservative in government and business; modest in thought and expression; amply capable of lead-

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

ership and leading when necessity demands it; strong and unre-served in the support of an espoused cause or principle.

The Land and People are conspicuous as being first in all of the greater incidents of American nature and history.

The first white colony planted in the New World was established on North Carolina soil.

The first white child born on the American Continent was born in this State.

Its people have always espoused the cause of the oppressed against the oppressor, of the weak against the strong. Its people were the first to elect a popular legislature in opposition to the policy of a royal governor and administration.

They were the first to make a declaration of national independence of the British crown.

They were the first to send representatives to the Philadelphia Congress with instructions to initiate and concur in a movement for separation from monarchical rule, and to assume power to make foreign alliances.

Its judiciary was the first to declare that a legislative body could and did transcend powers granted by the Constitution.

Its people were the first to demand, in the framing of the Constitution, the admission of the doctrine that "all powers not granted are reserved to the people," and to declare for an equal representation of two Senators from each State in the National Congress.

It was the first colony to secure and establish entire religious freedom.

The people were the first to bring armed force to bear on British war vessels and force them to abandon an attempted execution of the stamp act.

In the struggle with the Red Men for possession of the country, the greatest Indian battle (prior to the defeat of Tecumseh) ever fought on the continent occurred in North Carolina. This was in 1712 and resulted in the death of more than five hundred Indians and complete possession by the Anglo-Saxons.

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

It was among the first, if not the first State, to initiate measures providing for the care of its unfortunate insane.

It was the first State to produce gold, and its mines are now a great factor in the yield of that metal.

In the great and sad struggle between the States it stood for Union to the last, and was the *last* to pass an ordinance of secession; but having done that it was first in supporting the cause, for one of its sons was the first sacrifice in that unfortunate and fratricidal war. Out of a voting population of 115,000 it sent 125,000 men to the front. Having taken a stand, it was sustained by North Carolina people almost from the cradle to the grave. Its troops went further into the resistless lines of the brave men opposed to them at Gettysburg than the troops of any other Southern State, and in that awful maelstrom of destruction they left more devoted sons on the field of death than three other States combined. The last great battle of the war was fought near Raleigh. North Carolina troops made the last charge at Appomattox, and when their standards were lowered and their hopes crushed, they laid down their arms and surrendered like men.

It is first, as has been shown, in production of articles for human comfort and commerce, both as to variety and excellence.

Its colored people were the first to organize industrial associations, hold annual meetings and make exhibits of their produce and handiwork.

It enjoys more largely than any other State man's heritage from the sea, for its fisheries are the most extensive and the most complete in the world, capturing all the wealth of the waters from the shrimp to the whale.

The first American drama, "The Prince of Parthia," was written by a North Carolinian at Wilmington.

It was the first Southern State to establish an Agricultural Experiment Station, and this station was the *second* one in America.

These are a few of the many facts which may be cited as illustrating the chief characteristics of State and inhabitants—a homogeneous quiet-loving people; alert and firm when encroachments

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

are made on their liberties; conservative but actively progressive where their progress is concerned. They neither make nor seek a trumpet blare of their historic work or deeds of valor. Far less glorious deeds by others have been heralded the world over, but with this people the performance of duty is their reward. Their natures are generous; their hospitality is limited only by their resources; their hearts are as mild and sunny as the clime in which they live. They show the highest deference and exercise the greatest consideration to the passing or visiting stranger. The new comer is welcome and, if he deserve it, he enjoys the highest social courtesies without reserve.

To such a country and to such a people the attention of the industrious, intelligent and law-abiding homeseeker is directed. The idler and agitator will find nothing congenial; but the good citizen and worker will receive a greeting and a welcome that will cheer and inspire him, no matter whence he comes. He will delight in the kindly and friendly social character of the people, and will quickly know no other place as "home."

Abundant and varied supplies of raw material await the coming of the manufacturer. Broad, unoccupied acres, which will richly appreciate and profusely repay well directed attention, invite the sojourn of the diligent husbandman; and when the busy bee-like hum of machinery heralds the coming of prosperity and comfort to the factory worker; when mother earth shall smilingly and richly reward the careful attention given her by the tiller of the soil, both manufacturer and husbandman shall feel and know the meaning of the sentiment in those lines of Judge Gaston which are so continually hummed and echoed by the people whose lots have been cast, and who have cast their lots in this favored city and section. And they too will gladly join in singing the song of

THE COUNTRY AND PEOPLE.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her;
Though the scorner may sneer at and wittings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

Though she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands foremost in Liberty's story!
Though too true to herself e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission?

Hurrah, etc.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster
At the knock of a stranger, or the tale of disaster?
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms and life in their fountains.

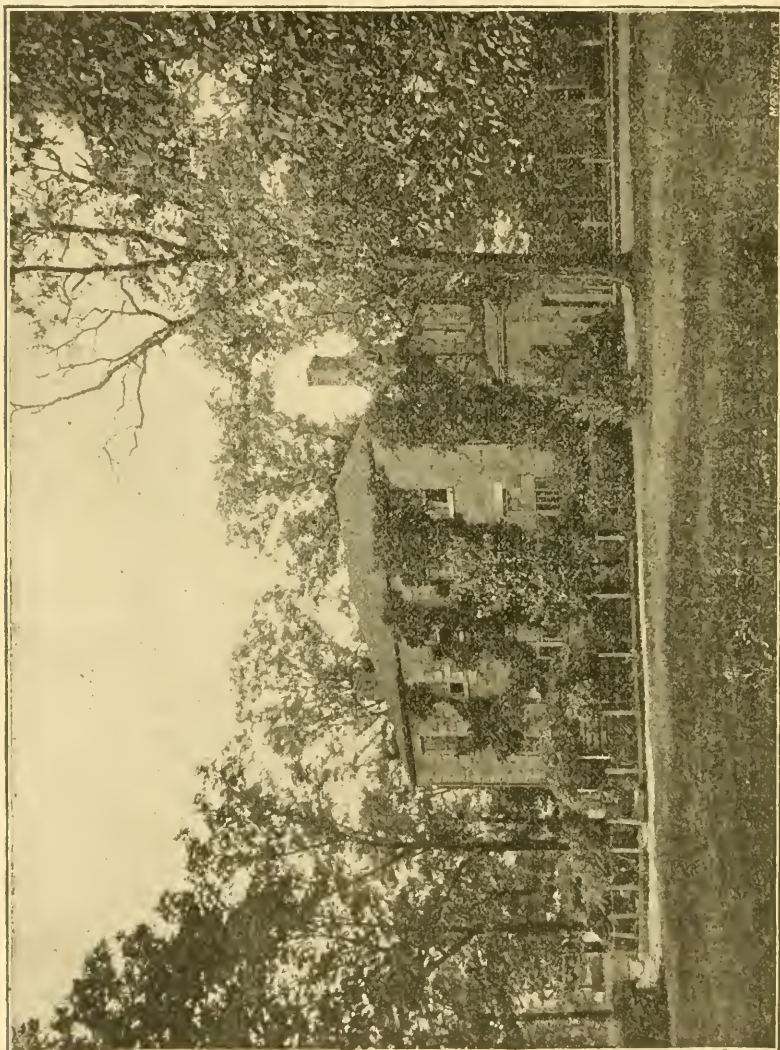
Hurrah, etc.

And her daughters, the Queen of the Forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling,
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied them,
How they kindle and flame! Oh! none know but who've tried them.

Hurrah, etc.

Then let all who love us, love the land that we live in,
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven),
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus!

Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL—WEST WING.



ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
RALEIGH, N. C.





DELSARTE WORK—DEATH OF VIRGINIA—PEACE INSTITUTE.



PHYSICAL CULTURE—PEACE INSTITUTE.

PEACE INSTITUTE

Is located in a large grove of native oaks, just outside the corporate limits of Raleigh.

The grounds contain eight acres. The natural drainage and the sewerage are both excellent. The drinking water used is free-stone, has been tested every year, and in the analysis shows no impurities. There is also an abundant supply of cistern water, and the city water is conveyed by pipes through the buildings.

The buildings, which are constructed of brick, are large and massive, with walls twenty-two inches thick. They contain parlors, dining-room, music-rooms, recitation-rooms, a very large studio, and fifty-seven (57) chambers, all under one roof.

The new building contains a large auditorium for concert and commencement exercises, which can seat eight hundred, a large and well-lighted hall for physical culture, chemical and physical laboratories, large recitation-rooms, the office of the Principal, etc.

The Courses of Instruction Include

- (1) Primary Course; (2) Preparatory and Subcollegiate Course;
- (3) Collegiate Course; (4) Optional Course; (5) Commercial Course;
- (6) Ornamental Course.

PEACE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

Instruction is given in Piano, Organ, Cultivation and Development of Voice, Violin, Cello, Guitar, Theory of Music, Harmony, Counterpoint, Canon and Fugue. The equipment of this department consists of two grand, two square and seventeen (17) upright pianos, and one large pedal organ of twenty-three stops. The twenty-one pianos were made to our order. These are all new, and have the soft stop and three pedals. We claim that Peace Institute is equal, if not superior, to any institution in the South in the advantages offered for musical instruction, and in the quality of the instruments used for practice by its pupils.

JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.,
(University of Virginia.) *PRINCIPAL.*



THE PARK is the newest and most modern hotel in the City of Raleigh. It faces Nash Square Park, which lies directly between the hotel and the new Union Passenger Station, and is only two blocks from the main business thoroughfare. The Park was built to supply the wants and demands of the increasing number of people who are finding Raleigh a desirable and delightful stopping place during the winter season, and who can and do give evidence of the great beneficent results that accompany and follow a sojourn of a few weeks here. A study of the chapter on Climate, beginning on page 19 of this volume, will clearly show the many advantages which inhere in this locality for the tourist and health-seeker, and both will find at The Park all the appointments and conveniences that can be demanded. These, with a climate like that of far-famed Naples, "Old Madrid," and wonderful Venice, give to the traveller, the tourist, the seeker after health or pleasure, all that may be asked for.

ABRAM L. MACE, Proprietor.

The WE MEET ALL TRAINS
DAY OR NIGHT.
City Livery Stables,

Nos. 131 and 133 Morgan Street,
RALEIGH, N. C.

We can serve you with  Comfortable Carriages and Buggies, Gentle Horses, and Careful Drivers.

TELEPHONE 79 

YANCEY & MARTIN.

THE
•• NORTH CAROLINA HOME ••

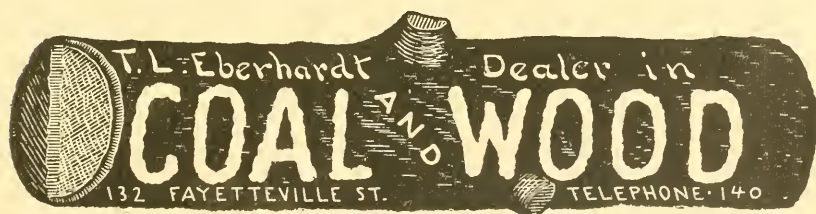
Of Raleigh, N. C. •• INSURANCE COMPANY,

INSURES AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.

THIS COMPANY HAS BEEN IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION FOR
TWENTY-FOUR YEARS.

W. S. PRIMROSE, President.
W. G. UPCHURCH, Vice-Pres.

CHAS. ROOT, Sec. and Treas.
P. COWPER, Adjuster.





UNIVERSITY FROM ATHLETIC GROUNDS.



UNIVERSITY—LOOKING EAST ON CAMERON AVENUE.

The University of ... North Carolina.

The University is one of the Oldest Educational Institutions in the South, and one of the Best Equipped. The Faculty consists of Twenty-eight Professors and Assistants, who have been trained at the Leading Universities in this country and abroad. It is located at Chapel Hill, a village remarkable for healthfulness, for beautiful scenery, for refined and inexpensive life. Among nearly four hundred students there was not a serious case of illness last year.

The Charge for

IS SIXTY DOLLARS...
A YEAR.

Tuition

A Liberal Estimate for all expenses is Three Hundred Dollars. It is believed that no Institution in the United States offers equal advantages at so small a cost.

The University comprises the following departments: The College, the University, the Law School, the Medical School, the Summer School for Teachers. The Library contains Forty Thousand Volumes. There are Five Scientific Laboratories. The Discipline is manly and self-reliant. There is no system of espionage or of demerits. There are two well-equipped Literary Societies, and four Societies for Special Culture and Research

The University aims to make self-reliant men. It has educated a President, a Vice-President, twelve Cabinet Officers, and scores of men eminent in all professions and occupations. Full information may be had of

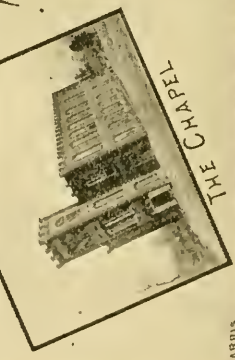
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
CHAPEL HILL.



TRAINING SCHOOL



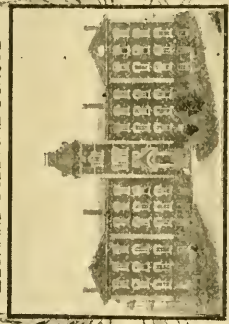
INDUSTRIAL SHOPS



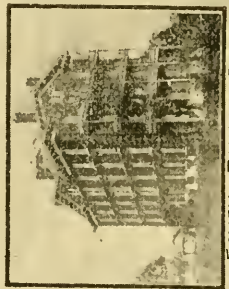
THE CHAPEL



LEONARD MEDICAL SCHOOL



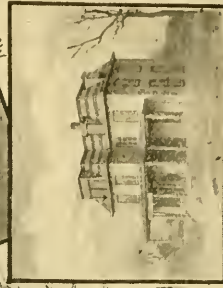
MAIN SHAW BUILDING.



ESTEY BUILDING



M.E.D. DORMITORY



LEONARD PHARMACY



PRESIDENT'S HOUSE

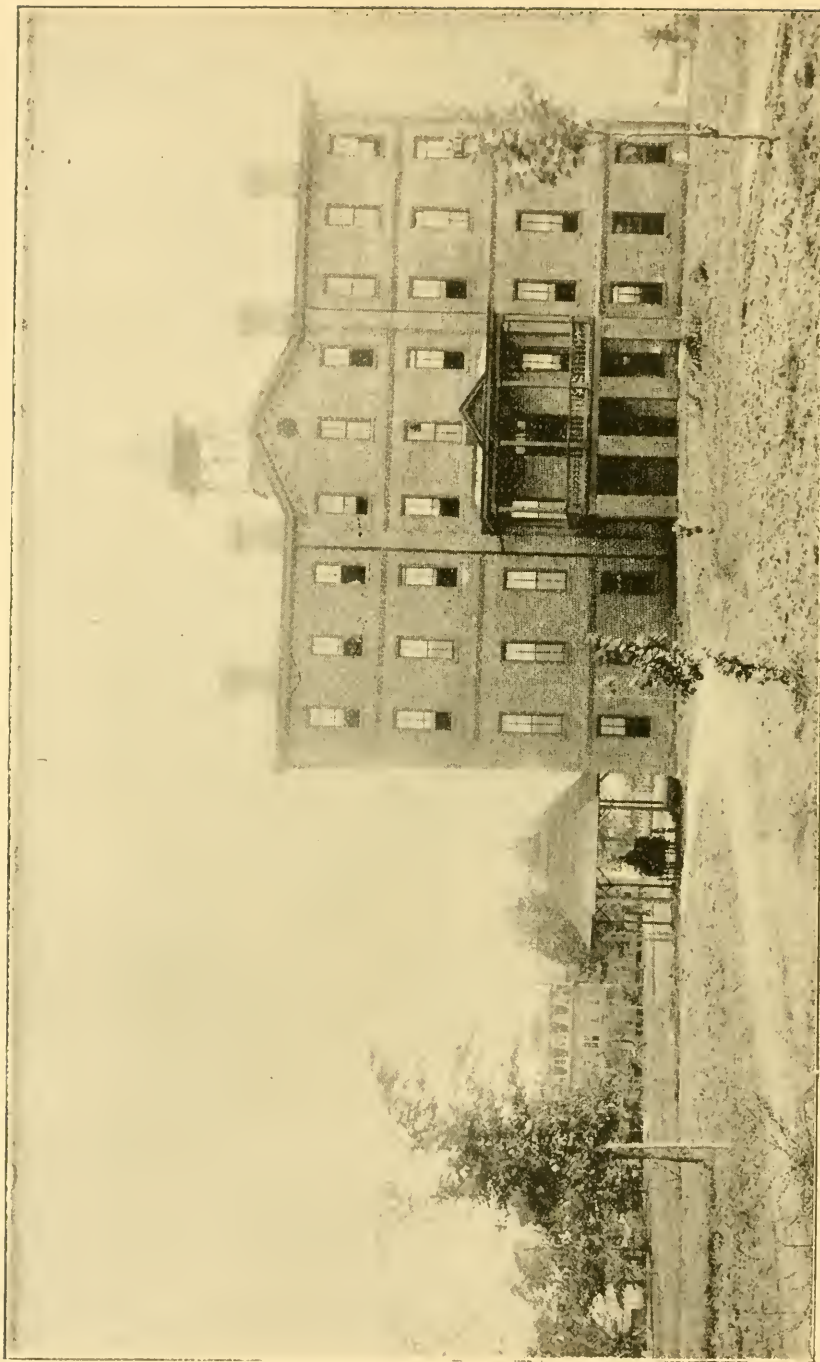
Shaw University.

This is the largest Institution in the State for the education of Colored young men and women. It is under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, and yet is not sectarian, for students of all denominations are enrolled in the various departments. It is the highest grade Institution for the education of Colored people found in the South. Schools of Theology, Medicine, Law and Pharmacy are popular and integral parts of the University, as well as Music, Normal, Collegiate, Scientific, Industrial and Missionary Training Departments. The buildings are large and spacious, commanding in appearance, and occupy a campus of fourteen acres, all situated within a few minutes walk of the Capitol, Post-office, Court-house and Union Station. Located as it is in the Capital of the "Grand Old North State," it presents unusual advantages to the student, because of access to the State Library, United States Court, etc., as well as from the remarkable healthfulness of the locality.

The Institution is supported largely by philanthropic and benevolent friends in the North, and is more immediately under the patronage of the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York. The cost of tuition and board is brought so low, and the character of the Institution so high and practical, that thousands of students have availed themselves of its advantages, until Shaw University has come to be considered in North Carolina and many other States synonymous with Christian character, good citizenship and sound learning. Its graduates are found in all of the Southern and many of the Northern States, as well as foreign countries. It is not only highly prized by the colored people of the State, but is recognized by the leading State Officials and the prominent whites of the State generally as worthy of their approval and confidence.

Shaw University was originally Shaw Institute. Established December 1st, 1865, by the late Rev. H. M. Tupper, D. D., a native of Monson, Mass. Dr. Tupper was in the Union army during the late Civil War, and near the close of the War saw the pitiable condition of the colored people just emerging from slavery, with the ballot in their hands. He recognized that intelligence was the foundation of true citizenship, and that therefore the colored people must be educated. He interested people in the North in his enterprise, prominent among whom was Hon. Elijah Shaw, a woolen manufacturer, of Wales, Mass., and from whom the University takes its name, Dr. Tupper literally gave his life for the Institution, which is his fitting monument. He now sleeps peacefully in the beautiful campus and his memory is universally cherished.

Hon. Chas. F. Meserve, A. M., a graduate of Colby University, and for the past five years Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent of Haskell Institute, the largest United States Indian School of the West, located at Lawrence, Kan., has been selected as Dr. Tupper's successor. His wide and successful educational and business experience is a guaranty that the interests of Shaw University will be carefully guarded, and that substantial progress will continue to be made.



ST. AUGUSTINE SCHOOL—MAIN BUILDING.

St. Augustine's School,

RALEIGH, N. C.

A Normal School and Collegiate Institute

For the Training of Colored Young Men and Women.

Rev. A. B. HUNTER, Principal.

Under the Care of the Protestant Episcopal Church.*

St. Augustine's School is another link in the chain of schools which encircles Raleigh. Named for Augustine, the Bishop of Hippo, in Northern Africa, its work is in training teachers for the African race. It is a little over a mile north-east from the Capitol. Its main building crowns a hill, and there is excellent drainage in all directions. There are forty-four acres of land in farm and garden, largely worked by the young men of the School for its support and theirs. A beautiful grove is part of the property, with springs of delightful water, which furnish the School with its supply. The School is under the care of the Episcopal Church and has trained a number of colored clergy. Its work is mainly the training of teachers, and it is giving industrial training as fast as its means allow. A visit to its cooking-school is at all times interesting. Each girl has her own utensils. The white caps and sleeves give a finish to a very practical art. The recitations are carried on in the morning, and the industrial work in the afternoon. Both will interest visitors to the city. The Principal is the Rev. A. B. Hunter, and some wealthy friends interested in colored education could properly place large amounts in his hands to enable him to carry on the useful work that is being done here.

Number of Students, 170.

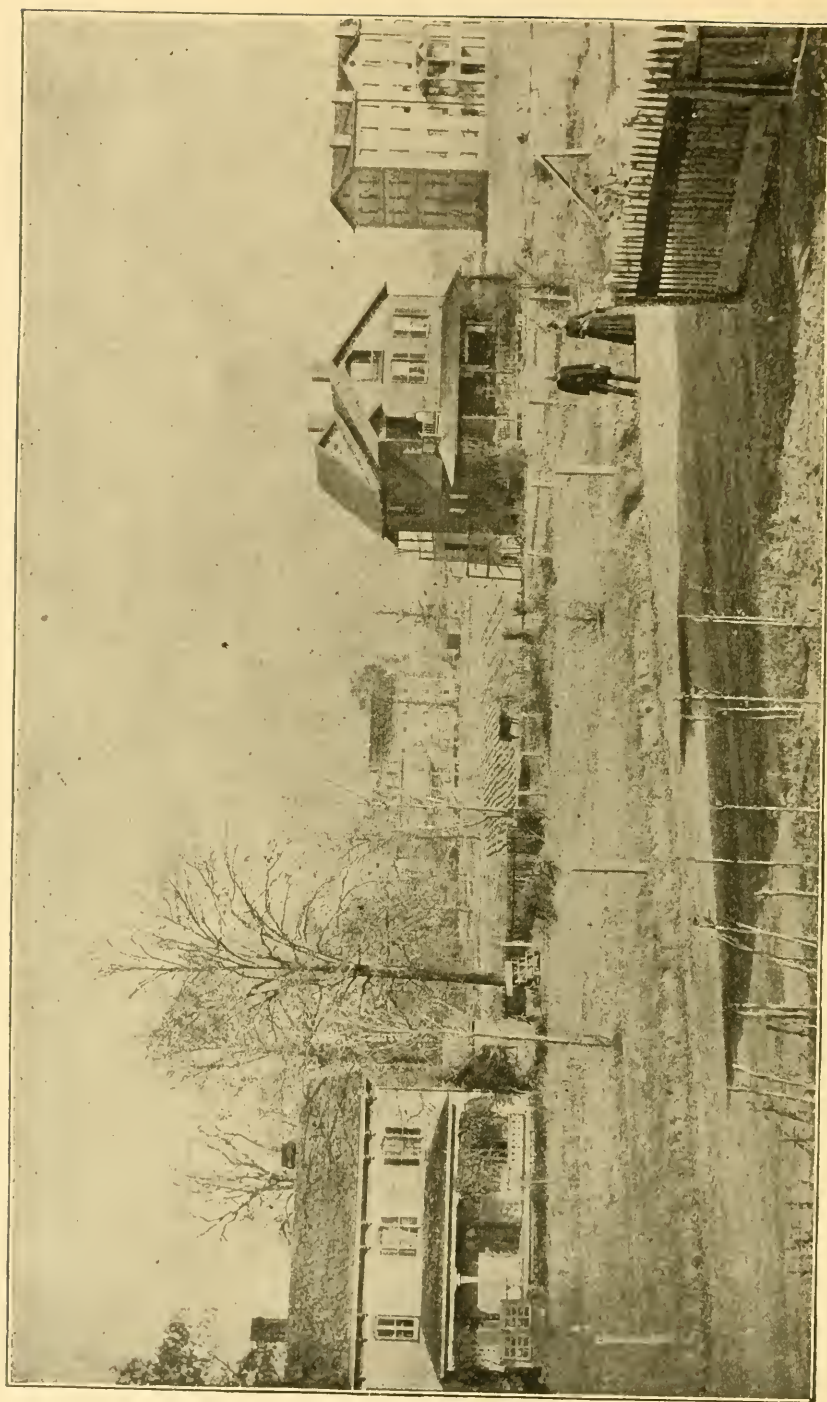
Five Buildings. Forty Acres.

::: Number of Teachers, 11. :::

Situated One Mile East From the State Capitol.

Terms, \$7 per Month for Board and Tuition.

Visitors will be welcomed at all times to witness the Recitations in the morning, or the Industrial Work in the afternoon.



ST. AUGUSTINE SCHOOL—GENERAL VIEW OF GROUNDS.

R. EAMES, JR., M. E., President.
Salisbury, N. C.

GEO. ALLEN, SEC.
and Treasurer.

V. H. BOYDEN, Vice-President
and Attorney.

THE ALLEN & BOYDEN COMPANY,

REAL ESTATE AGENCY

(INCORPORATED.)

City References by Permission: * *Realty Bought and Sold Strictly on Commission.*
His Excellency, Governor ELIAS CARR. * *Especial Attention given Intending Settlers and Investors.*
Hon. JOHN ROBINSON,
Com. of Agriculture and Immigration. * *Reliable Information in Regard to Timber, Mining and Farm Lands, Water Powers and Manufacturing Sites in North Carolina.*
Prof. J. A. HOLMES, State Geologist. *
Col. A. B. ANDREWS,
of the R. & D. R. R. Co. * *No Attention paid to "Booms." Only Legitimate Business Sought.*
COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS
BANK, Raleigh. *

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Allen & Boyden Company was organized and chartered under the laws of North Carolina for the purpose of promoting sales of Real Estate, Timber and Mining Property, Water Powers, Mineral Springs, Hotels, Residences, etc., and for giving full and reliable information to persons desiring to settle in the State.

A registry has been opened at the office of the Company, 107 Fayetteville St., Raleigh, for the purpose of recording property, with full description and price, that may be for sale in any part of the State. Owners of such property, or persons desiring to purchase, are invited to correspond with the Company. No charge is made for registering property or for giving information. If sales are made a reasonable commission will be charged.

If you wish to Settle, Buy or Sell, write to

THE ALLEN & BOYDEN COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN C. DREWRY, President.
B. S. JERMAN, Treasurer.

J. S. WYNNE, Vice-President.
C. G. LATTA.

J. N. HOLDING, Attorney.
W. S. PRIMROSE.

MECHANICS INVESTORS' UNION,

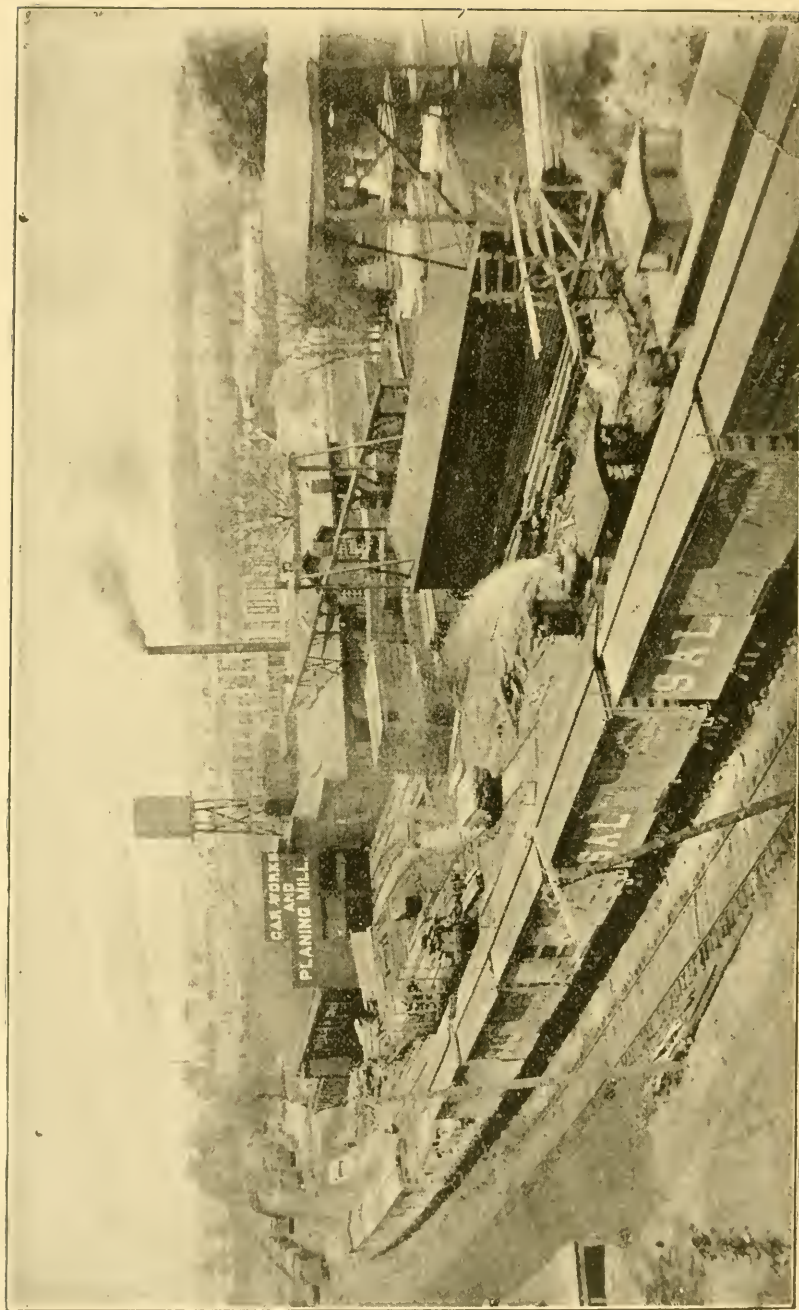
Raleigh, North Carolina.

A Savings and Loan Company for North Carolina investors and borrowers, organized in Raleigh, and chartered under the Building and Loan Laws of North Carolina. A Company whose income or deposits are all loaned upon city and town real estate in North Carolina on eight years time, with easy monthly payments.

A payment of 65 cents per month will mature \$100 in about eight years time. A payment of \$6.50 per month will mature ten shares, and will return \$1,000 in cash. If a member, whether an investing or a borrowing member, should die during the time, and before the maturity of the stock, the payments will be made until maturity from the Guarantee Fund, without further cost to his estate.

For information regarding investment stock or loans, address

GEORGE ALLEN, Secretary,
107 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C.



WORKS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA CAR COMPANY.

The
North Carolina Car Company,
of Raleigh, N. C.,

Makers of —————
.....

LOBDELL CAR WHEELS.

Dealers in
Rough and Dressed



:...LUMBER...:

Will Supply
Wheels, Axles and Castings of
Every Description for
Railroad, Tram and Street Cars.

We Build
Gondolas, Box, Flat and
Stock Cars, Coal
Hoppers and Lumber Trucks.



Also Manufacturers of

SASH, DOORS and BLINDS,

Mouldings and Inside Finish.

WE SELL Dry Goods,
Shoes,



Notions and

••

—AT—

Dress Goods Wholesale and Retail.

••

WHEN YOU ARE IN RALEIGH IT WILL PAY YOU TO
SEE OUR STORE.

Woolcott & Son,

14 E. MARTIN STREET.

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF

MEN'S —
— PANTS

At Prices from ...



~ ~ ~ \$6 to \$36 ~ ~ ~



... Per Dozen.

We Pay Particular Attention to Pocket Linings and Buttons, and All are Made in the Latest Shape.

☞ Correspondence Solicited.

Custom pants to order from \$2 to \$5. ☞

WOOLLCOTT & SON,

14 E. MARTIN ST., RALEIGH, N. C.

The National Bank of Raleigh.

CAPITAL, \$225,000.

SURPLUS AND PROFITS, \$70,000.

DIRECTORS.

H. G. READE,
JULIUS LEWIS,
CHAS. E. JOHNSON,

JAMES A. BRIGGS,
CHAS. H. BELVIN,
F. O. MORING,

CHAS. M. BUSBEE,
W. G. UPCHURCH,
J. B. BATCHELOR.

OFFICERS.

E. G. READE, President.
CHAS. H. BELVIN, Cashier.
F. L. MAHLER, Bookkeeper.
J. B. TIMBERLAKE, Bookkeeper.

W. G. UPCHURCH, Vice President.
FAB. H. BRIGGS, Teller.
W. T. WOMBLE, Bookkeeper.
J. W. HARDEN, Clerk.

D. D. UPCHURCH, Clerk.

W. C. STRONACH, PRESIDENT
G. ROSENTHAL, VICE-PRESIDENT

JNO T. PULLEN, CASHIER.
J. O. LITCHFORD, TELLER

CAPITAL, \$15,000.

SURPLUS, \$10,000.

Raleigh Savings Bank,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The

COMMERCIAL AND FARMERS BANK

RALEIGH, N. C.

J. J. THOMAS, President.
B. S. JERMAN, Cashier.

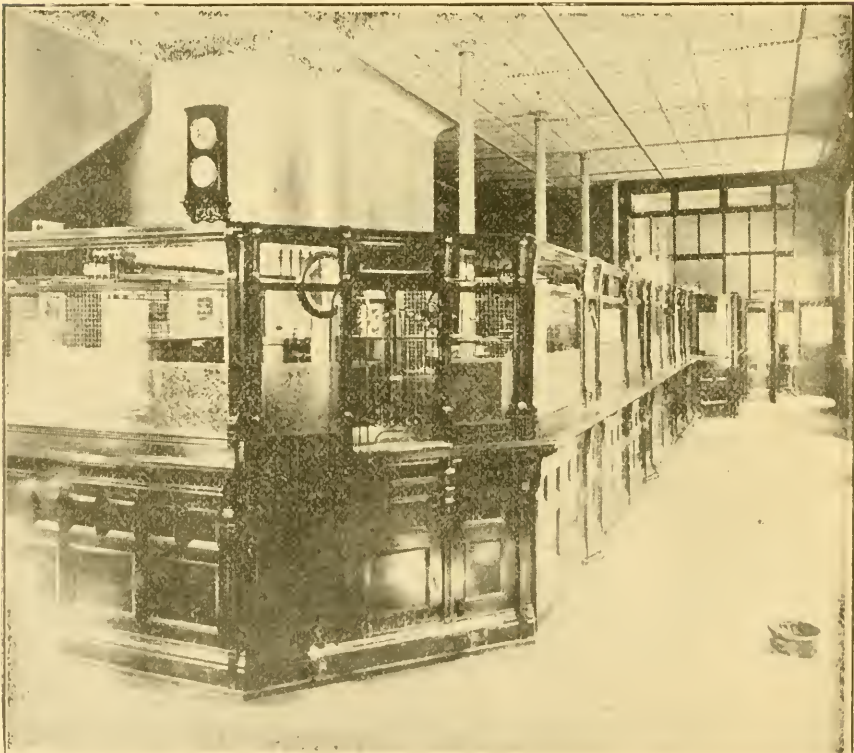
ALF. A. THOMPSON, Vice-President.
H. W. JACKSON, Assistant Cashier.

Capital Stock Paid In \$100,000 00
Undivided Profits June 30, 1894 16,089 62

Our Fire-Proof Vault is fitted up with Burglar-Proof Safe, with Time Locks and with Safe-Deposit Boxes for the safe-keeping of your Wills, Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Insurance Policies, Important Letters and Valuable Papers of all kinds, Diamonds, Jewelry and Silverware. We will be pleased to correspond with those who may contemplate making changes or opening new accounts. We have a room set apart for Customers and Friends, which, we trust, they will make free use of when in the city. The book entitled "The Bank Customer" sent free upon application.



CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK BUILDING.



CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK—INTERIOR.

Corner Fayetteville St. and Park Ave.

Capital,	\$100,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits, . .	35,000
Individual Deposits,	450,000

W. J. HAWKINS, President. A. B. ANDREWS, Vice-President.
JOS. G. BROWN, Cashier.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

IMPORTER OF FINE WOOLENS.

G. N. WALTERS,
IMPORTING MERCHANT TAILOR

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RALEIGH, N. C.

TRY WALTERS' NEW METHOD OF GARMENT CUTTING.

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL . . .
 . . . LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
 SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

M. V. B. EDGERLY, President. HENRY S. LEE, Vice-President. JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.
 OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary. E. D. CAPRON, Asst. Secretary.

Assets, Jan. 1, 1894, \$14,480,480.80 Liabilities, \$13,460,163.84. Surplus, \$1,020,316.96.

R. W. ROGERS, GEN. AGT., - - - RALEIGH, N. C.

The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.
AMZI DODD, PRESIDENT. OF NEWARK, N. J.
JOHN C. DREWRY, Raleigh, N. C.,
State Agent for North and South Carolina.
Organized 1845. Assets over \$53,000,000.

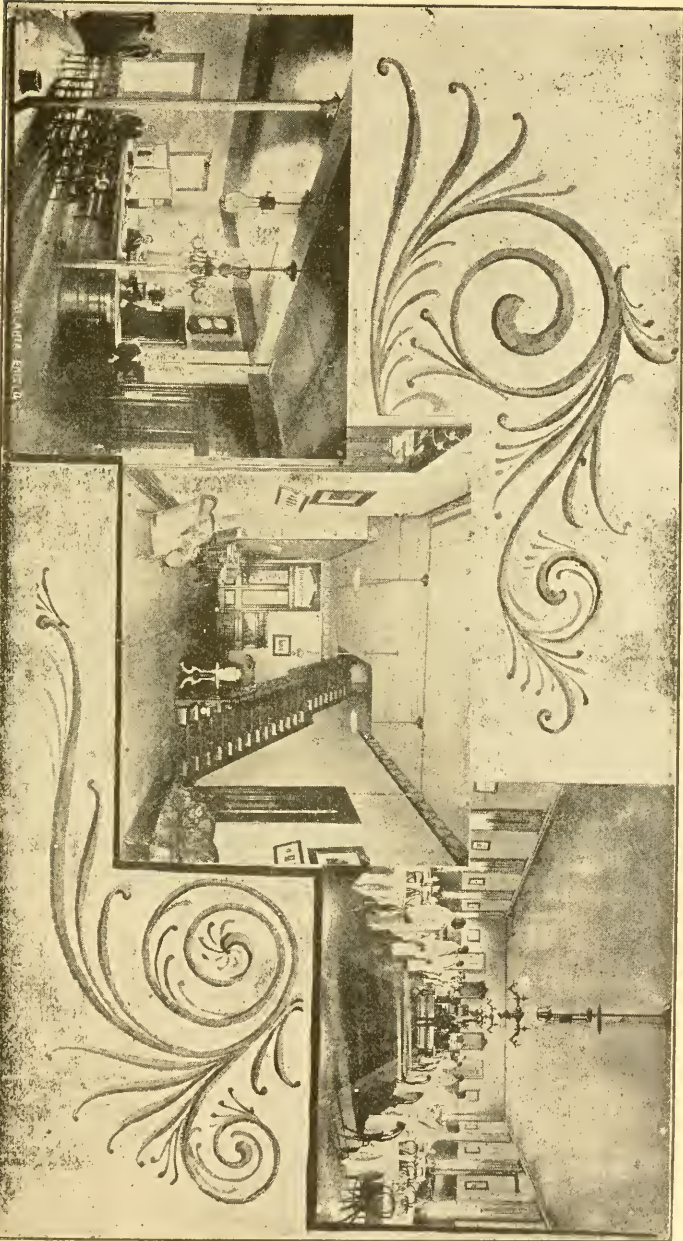
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 HE YARBOROUGH HOUSE, Raleigh, N. C. A commodious and substantial brick structure, supplied with every requisite improvement and affording accommodations for four hundred guests. In addition to its regular patronage, entertains a number of Northern tourists every winter, providing for their especial use accommodations for one hundred guests. Rooms with Southern exposure, single and en suite; open fireplaces and elegantly furnished for comfort and convenience. Rooms reserved upon application.



The Yarbrough is centrally located, three blocks from the Union Passenger Station, opposite the County Courthouse, and Federal Building and Postoffice. Street cars pass the door for all State and public buildings, colleges, and points of interest. Several livery stables provide stylish turnouts at reasonable prices.

The rates of board are from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day; \$10.50 to \$17.50 per week; \$40.00 to \$60.00 per month, according to location. **Cuisine and Service First-Class.**

L. T. BROWN, Proprietor.



OFFICE.

LADIES ENTRANCE HALL.
YARBOROUGH HOUSE.

DINING ROOM.



W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.—FRONT VIEW.

“TUCKER’S.”



This is a familiar name to North Carolinians—familiar, because it’s synonymous of the biggest and best of its kind—Dry Goods, and things pertaining to dry goods.

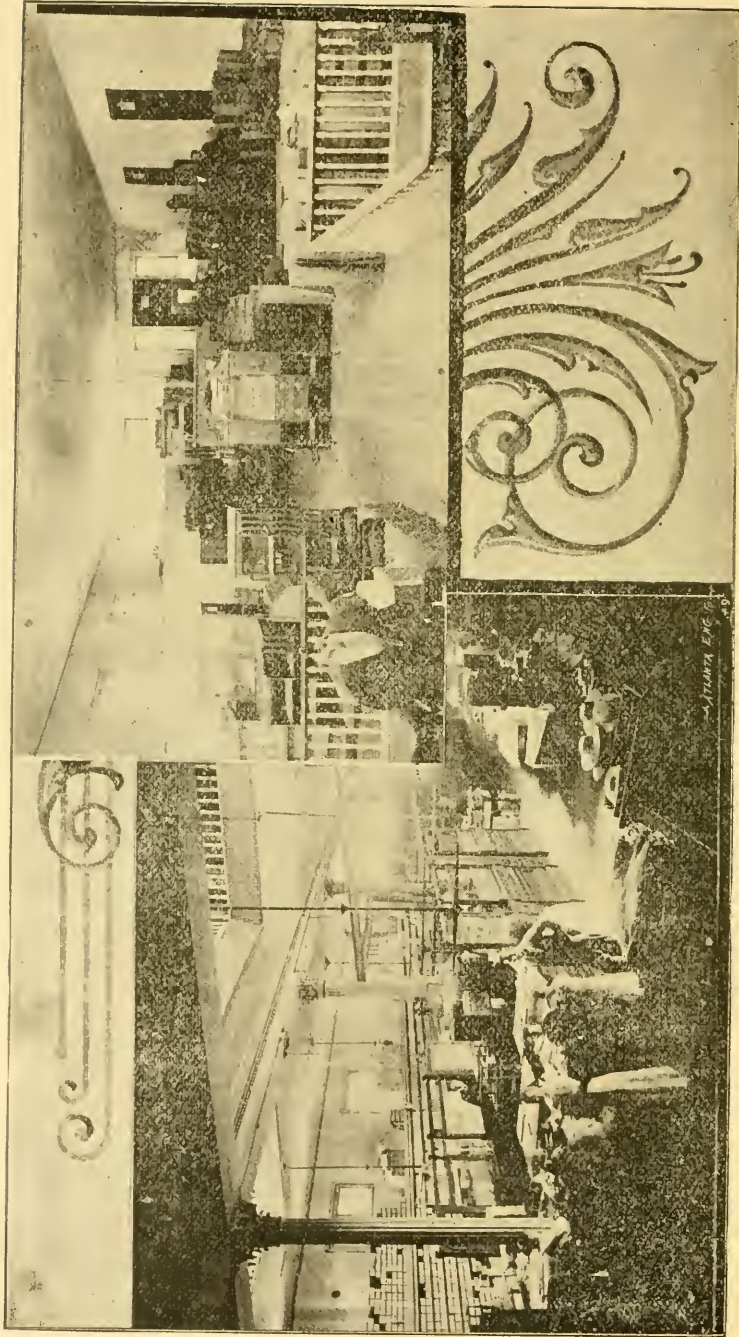
And too, we are old; began in 1818, been growing ever since—but our methods are new—we are progressive. We have advertised—and advertised liberally, always having what we did advertise—here’s another secret of our growth.

If you are a stranger to our Store, we would like for you to see it when you visit Raleigh—you’ll be repaid.

Now about writing for goods—mail orders, we sell more this way than many of the others put together. You might try us—a mail order, if you can’t come to Raleigh. . . .

Our full firm name and address is just below.

W. H. & R. S. Tucker & Co.,
RALEIGH, N. C.



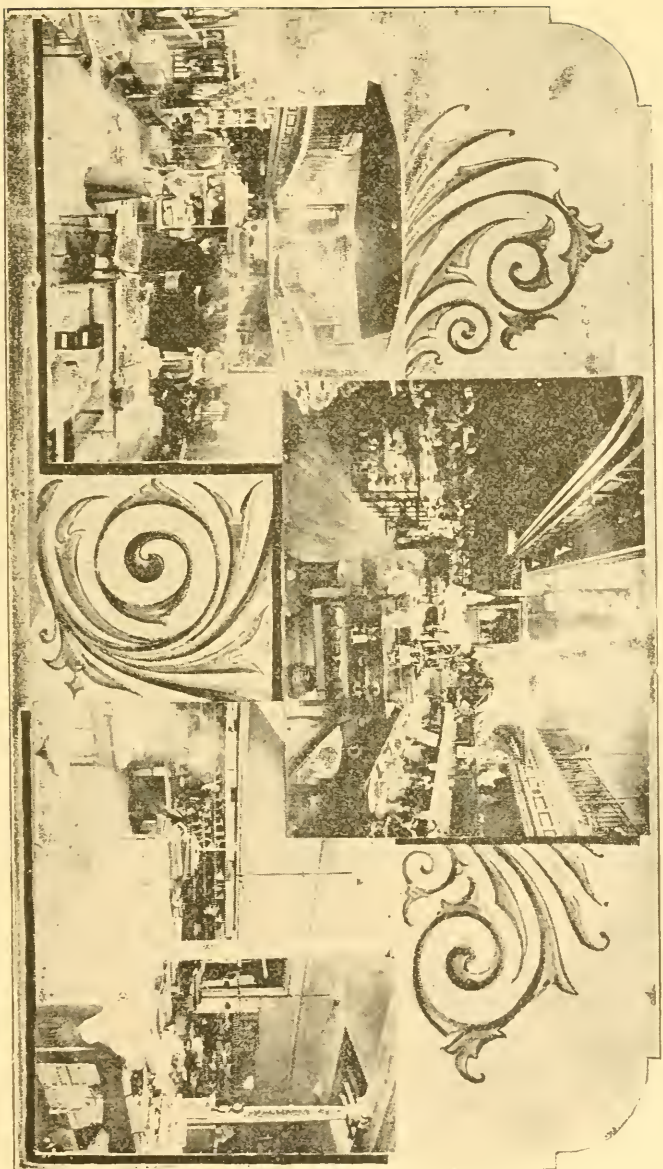
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WOOLENS.

SHOE DEPARTMENT.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.—INTERIOR VIEWS.

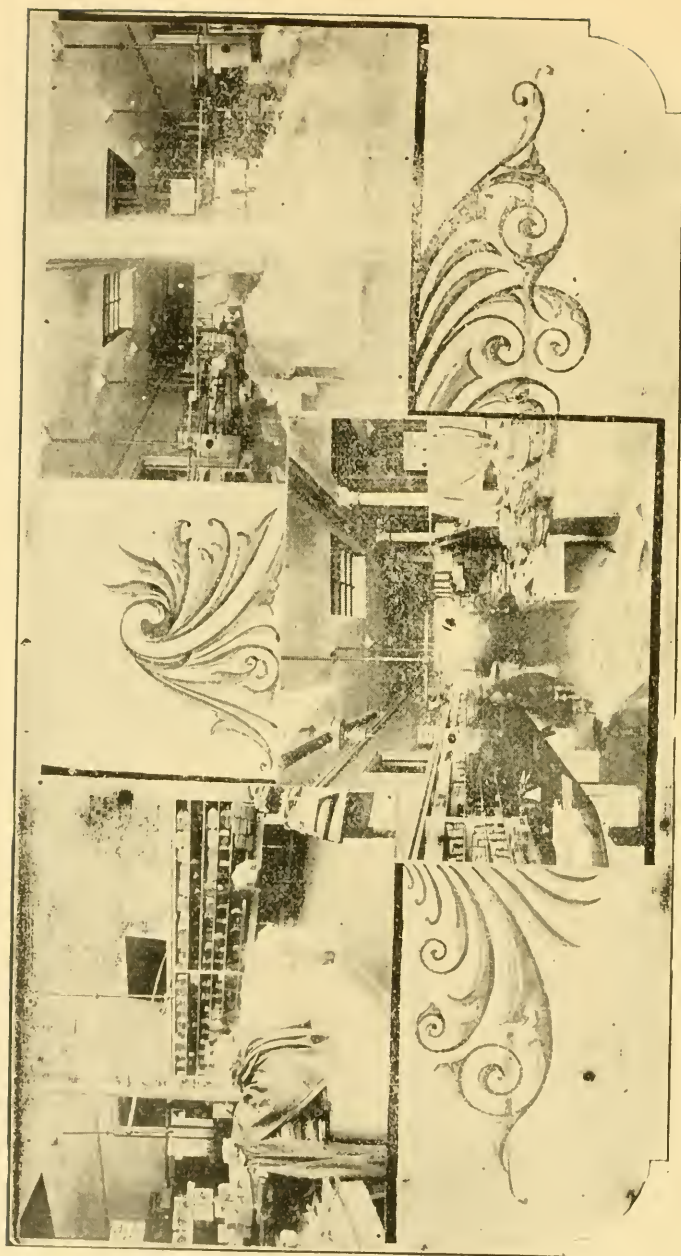


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CHINA DEPARTMENT.

BLACK GOODS DEPARTMENT.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.—INTERIOR VIEWS.



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SILKS.

FAYETTEVILLE STREET ENTRANCE.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.—INTERIOR VIEWS.

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Buggy and Harness Repository

And _____

Horse Mart,

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Street.

FRANK STRONACH,
Auctioneer and
Commission Merchant.

I have just completed the largest and best arranged Repository and Sale Stables in the South, where I will carry on the Buggy, Harness and Horse Business. I am located in the business centre of the city. Parties having stock for sale will find it to their interest to correspond with me. I defy competition in vehicles and harness. Write for prices, etc.

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STOVES, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, PAINTS, OILS AND GLASS,

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LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT,

Best Goods!

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Low Prices!

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Square Dealing!

WRITE FOR PRICES OF ANY GOODS WANTED.

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Three Technical Courses:

THE COURSE IN AGRICULTURE,

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AND WITH ALL A GOOD ACADEMIC EDUCATION.

Each course is broad and thorough, and the Institution is now equipped for excellent work. Expenses very moderate. Session opens September 6th.

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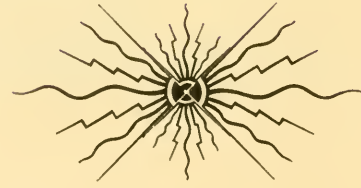
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We Mean This,
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EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,

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17 and 19 West Hargett Street.
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OAK CITY
STEAM LAUNDRY.

Work in first-class
Style.

Telephone—Office, 87.
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L. R. WYATT,
Choice Clover and Grass Seeds,
SPECIAL HORSE AND COW FEED,
Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco Fertilizers, Bone Meal.
LATEST IMPROVED FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY.
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216 Fayetteville St., RALEIGH, N. C.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Rubber and Leather Belting, "All
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Paints and Oils, Guns and Pistols, Iron,
Nails, Steel, Lime, Plaster, Cement.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

FOR

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COAL

(Domestic . .
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HAY,

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BUILDING MATERIAL,

BY THE CARLOAD, TO ANY DEPOT, WRITE TO

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Tobacco and

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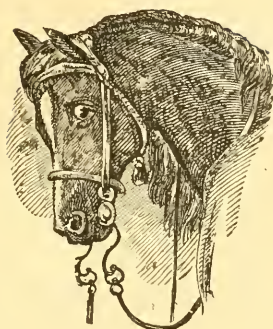
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**Hay, Bran, Ship-stuffs and
Feed-stuffs of all kinds.**

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Harness and Saddlery

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Collars manufactured for wholesale and retail
trade from leather specially prepared
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Sash, Doors, Scroll Work,
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Fine Grades **Chewing
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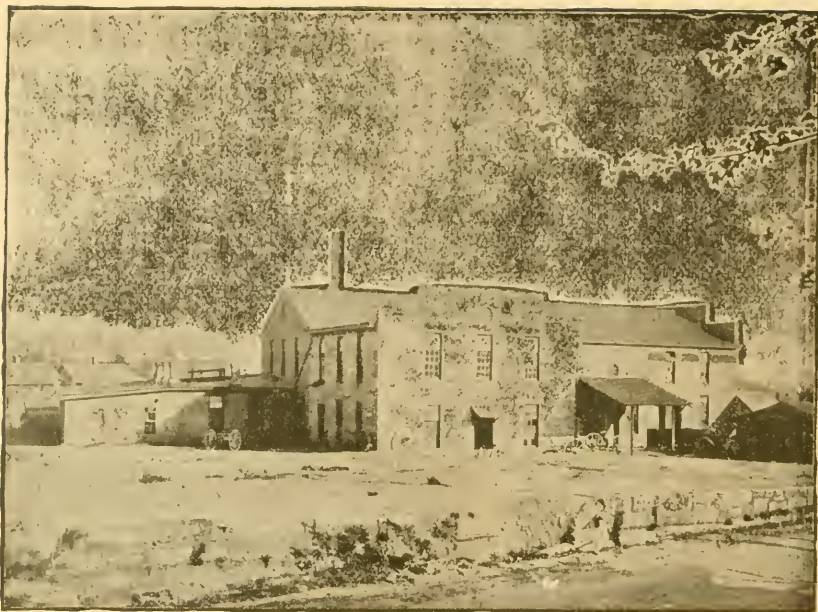
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Over all competitors at the N. C. State Fair—
open to the world.

Gold Medal and Diploma, 1876.
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Gold and Silver Medals, 1880.
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BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
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Card Parties,

Progressive Euchre, etc.

In preparing for a card party it is often difficult to obtain elegant Playing Cards, of equal quality but different in design and rich coloring, for each table.

The "Congress Playing Card Sets"

Made this season embrace elegant "**Congress**," "**Lenox**" and "**El Dorado**" patterns, gold backs and gold edges, in greatest variety, making an assortment large enough for any lady giving a series of parties to select different patterns for each table and for each entertainment. Send for samples.

Duplicate Whist,

"National" Method (Revised).

The "National" Method, as now revised, is so simple, so accurate, and so thorough in principle, that it readily commends itself to players. Besides, **it costs less with Playing Cards, all ready for play, than other methods without cards. No Boards required.** Index Cards take their place—they explain themselves.

Each set contains, in addition to the Playing Cards, the original and duplicate index cards with each pack, ready for play, 13 game counters, full supply score cards, box rubber bands, and an illustrated Book of Rules—all put up in a neat, durable box.

Write for illustrated Book of Instructions and prices.

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Russell & Morgan Factories.
National Factory.

The United States Printing Company,
Cincinnati, U. S. A.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST OF

“U. S.” and “National” Playing Cards.

NO.	PER DOZ.	PER GROS.
999. *STEAMBOAT, best quality.....	\$0.50	\$6.00
Rounded corners and indexed.		
999x. EX. STEAMBOAT, gold edges.....	1.00	12.00
101. *TIGERS, extra quality.....	.62½	7.50
Seven attractive plaid, star and calico backs.		
101x. EX. TIGERS, gold edges.....	1.12½	13.50
11. †ARROW.....	.62½	7.50
Special quality stock, two-color plaids.		
12. ARROW, gold edges.....	1.12½	13.50
1001. †ALADDIN.....	.75	9.00
Desirable set pattern fancy backs.		
1002. ALADDIN, gold edges.....	1.25	15.00
343. *CADETS, small size, 1¼ x 2½.....	.40	4.80
For children, toy cards, <i>Solitaire</i> , etc.		
343x. EX. CADETS, small size, gold edges..	.80	9.60
22. †RAMBLER, process finish.....	1.00	12.00
Superior quality. Aluminum surface.		
23. RAMBLER, gold edges.....	1.50	18.00
155. *TOURISTS, hard finish.....	1.00	12.00
Twelve beautiful and appropriate backs.		
155x. EX. TOURISTS, gold edges.....	1.50	18.00
155(A). *TOURISTS, enameled.....	1.00	12.00
Assorted designs and colors in each dozen.		
155(A)x. EX. TOURISTS, enameled, gold edges.....	1.50	18.00
445(A). *TEXAN, triple strength.....	1.50	18.00
Hard finish. Round or square corners.		
808. *BICYCLE, ivory finish.....	1.50	18.00
Highly enameled. Contains bicycle and other popular designs (registered).		
808(A). BICYCLE, extra sealed.....	1.75	21.00
808x. EX. BICYCLE, gold edges.....	2.00	24.00
33. †APOLLO, aluminum surface.....	1.33	16.00
Original designs for backs.		
34. APOLLO, gold edges.....	2.00	24.00
45. *TEXAN, new enameled series.....	1.25	15.00
New and original designs for backs.		
45x. EX. TEXAN, gold edges.....	2.00	24.00
300. †PINOCCHIO, 48 cards.....	1.25	15.00
Double packs. Specially prepared stock.		
600. SPECIAL PINOCCHIO, 64 cards.....	1.75	21.00
Extra double packs. High grade stock.		
29. *FAUNTLEROY, small size, 1¼ x 2½.....	1.00	12.00
New and novel, enameled ivory finish.		
29x. EX. FAUNTLEROY, small size, gold edges.....	1.50	18.00
133. †COLUMBIA, French size, 2¼ x 3½.....	1.50	18.00
Correct Whist size. High aluminum water-proof surface.		
134. COLUMBIA, gold edges.....	2.00	24.00
21. *JUNIOR, French size, 2¼ x 3¼, known as "Bicycle Juniors".....	1.50	18.00
Same quality as the "Bicycle." Junior patterns.		
21x. EX. JUNIOR, gold edges.....	2.00	24.00
183. *CAPITOL, double enameled.....	2.00	24.00
Twelve beautiful, popular and fancy backs.		
183x. EX. CAPITOL, gold edges.....	2.75	33.00
44. †CRESCENT, double enameled.....	2.00	24.00
Popular Mogul quality. Special linen stock.		
45. CRESCENT, gold edges.....	2.50	30.00
44(B). †CRESCENT, Art Series.....	2.50	30.00
Scene backs without margins. The Four Seasons, printed in art colors.		

* "U. S." BRANDS.

† "NATIONAL" BRANDS.

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NO.	PER DOZ.	PER GROS.
45(B). CRESCENT, Art Series, gold edges.....	\$3.00	\$36.00
707. *CABINET, new series, full packs.....	2.50	30.00
A revelation in playing cards. Fine linen stock.		
707x. EX. CABINET, new series, gold edges.....	3.25	39.00
49. †EL DORADO, illuminated fancy colored backs, gold edges.....	3.00	36.00
202. *SPORTSMAN'S.....	3.00	36.00
Linen stock. Highly finished enamel.		
202x. EX. SPORTSMAN'S, gold edges.....	3.75	45.00
55. †BOSTON, Club cards, cloth cases.....	3.00	36.00
Fine linen stock, double enamel. Highest finish.		
55. BOSTON, tuck boxes.....	2.75	33.00
56. BOSTON, gold edges.....	3.50	42.00
303. *ARMY AND NAVY, Club cards, all linen, cloth telescope cases.....	4.00	48.00
Designed principally for Club use. Double enamel.		
303. ARMY AND NAVY, without cloth cases.....	3.75	45.00
505. EX. ARMY AND NAVY, gold edges.....	5.00	60.00
303. ARMY AND NAVY "SECONDS".....	2.00	24.00
Angel or assorted backs.		
75. †NATIONAL CLUB "SECONDS".....	2.00	24.00
175. †WHIST, French size, 2¼ x 3½, cloth cases.....	4.00	48.00
Angel, Renaissance, Mosquito backs, etc.		
175. WHIST, tuck boxes.....	3.75	45.00
175. WHIST, tuck boxes, second quality.....	2.25	27.00
176. WHIST, gold edges.....	4.50	54.00
93. *IVORY, Whist series, German size, 2¼ x 3¼.....	2.00	24.00
Double enameled. A variety of designs and colors.		
93x. EX. IVORY, gold edges.....	2.75	33.00
144. †TENNIS, French size, 2¼ x 3½.....	2.00	24.00
Specially prepared stock. Beautiful designs.		
145. TENNIS, gold edges.....	2.50	30.00
2. *SKAT, German faces, German size, 2¼ x 3¼, double enameled.....	3.00	36.00
Have modern indexes, 36 cards in a pack.		
2x. SKAT, gold edges.....	3.50	42.00
404. *CONGRESS, gold backs.....	5.50	66.00
606. EX. CONGRESS, gold backs and gold edges.....	7.00	84.00
Great variety of artistic designs, printed in either green, copper, violet, aluminum or gold bronze.		
66. †LENOX, High Art Series.....	4.50	54.00
Linen stock, water-proof, high slip finish.		
67. LENOX, gold edges.....	5.00	60.00
1. †BIJOU, French size, 2¼ x 3½, gold edges.....	8.00	96.00
A perfect gem. All gold edges.		
1. BIJOU, leather cases, gold edges.....	11.00	132.00
In an elegant leather case, containing one or two packs.		
89. *Treasury, for Clubs and exacting players desiring perfect cards.....	6.00	72.00
This grade contains the finest selected linen stock.		
75. †NATIONAL CLUB.....	6.00	72.00
Pure linen stock, triple enameled.		
75. NATIONAL CLUB, tuck cases.....	5.50	66.00
76. NATIONAL CLUB, gold edges.....	6.50	78.00
366. *SQUARED FARO, faro backs.....	9.00	108.00
Fit any dealing box. Margin enough to trim many times.		

Playing Card Manufactories:

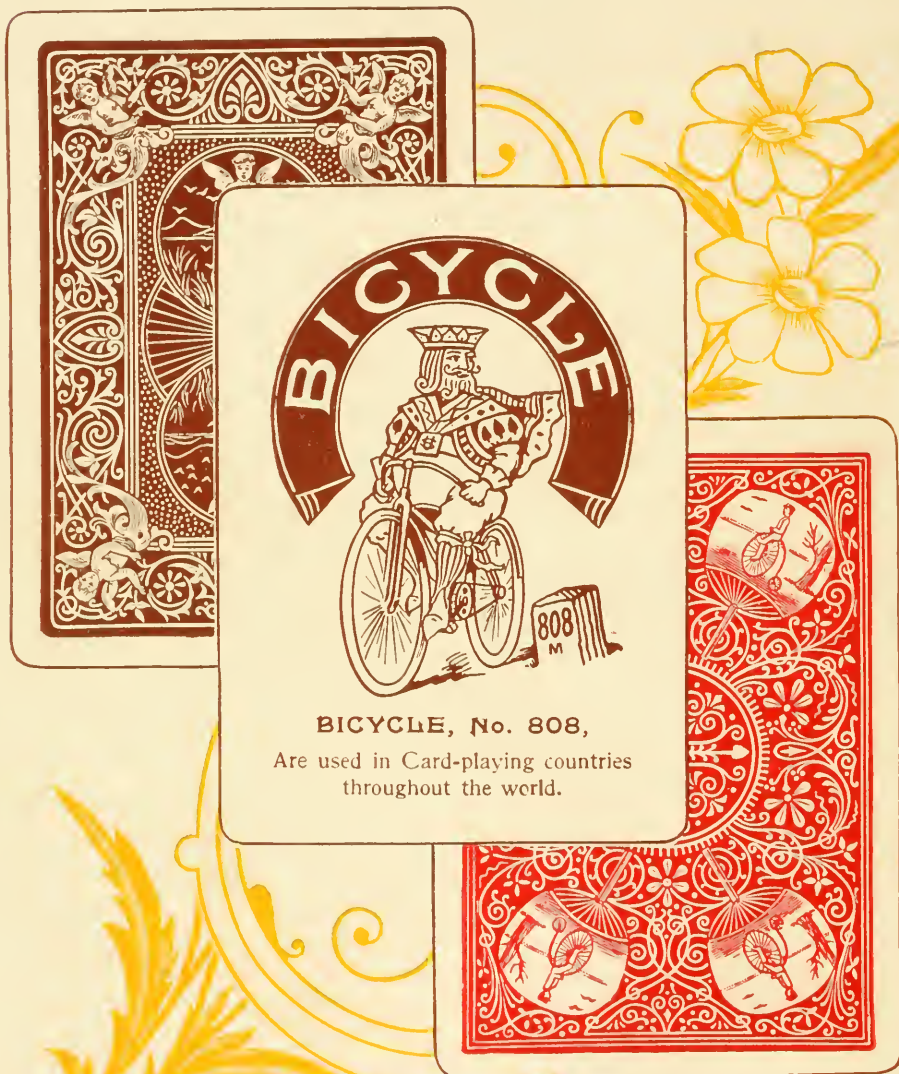
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National Factory.

The United States Printing Company,

Cincinnati, U. S. A.

"Bicycle" and our other brands took the highest
award at the World's Fair, Chicago. Sales exceed
all other makes. They sell themselves.



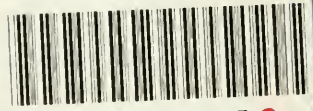
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